THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Committee Report To-Day—Reduction of Taxation Recommended—Changes Proposed—The Proposed List of Free Goods.

We learn by special despatch from Washington that Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will make a report to-day, proposing certain modifications in our system of Internal Revenue.

The present condition of the public finances is such as to warrant, in the opinion of the Committee, a reduction of the burden of internal taxation now borne by the country to the extent of about $50,000,000. The Committee, therefore, after mature deliberation, have agreed to embody in the bill they will recommend, the following changes of rate and exemptions. A large part of the loss of income resulting to the Government from these modifications will be made up by an increase of the duties on certain sources of revenue herewith mentioned:—

CHANGES IN THE RATES OF TAXATION.

The tax on gross receipts of Express Companies increased from 3 to 5 per cent.

The tax on candles reduced to 3 per cent.

On Clothing of all kinds reduced, except that of woven and felting material, to 1 per cent.

On Boots and Shoes from 6 to 2 per cent.

On Coffee the duty is increased from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

On Ground Coffee and preparations of the same, a stamp duty of 1 cent per pound will be substituted for the present tax.

On Pickles, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Fish, etc., a stamp duty of 2 cents on each quart can will take the place of the present tax.

On General Manufactures the tax is reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

On salt the tax will hereafter be 3 cents per 100 pounds.

On Incomes, instead of the present tax, there will hereafter be a uniform rate of 5 per cent on all over $1000, not deducting rents.

On Brokers' sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods, a tax is proposed of one twentieth of one per cent, instead of the present tax of one-eighth of one per cent.

On Brokers' sales and contracts for sales of stocks and bonds on par value thereof, the tax proposed is one-hundredth of one per cent., instead of the present tax of one-twentieth of one per cent.

On Brokers' sales or contracts for the sale of gold and silver bullion and coin, the tax proposed is one-hundredth of one per cent., instead of the present tax of one-tenth of one per cent.

THE FREE LIST.

In addition to the above recommendations of a reduction of taxation, it is understood that the Committee have agreed to advise that the entire tax on the following articles of production and raw materials be removed. In making up this Free List, the Committee's aim has been to simplify our system of taxation by abolishing the several taxes on the same articles in different stages of production, and thus benefit the producer as well as the consumers:—

Alum.
Animal Charcoal or Carbon.
Aniline and Aniline Colors.
Beeswax.
Barrels and Casks other than those of Fluids.
Boxes of Wood for packing purposes.
Bristles and Curled Hair.
Bleaching Powders.
Blue Vitriol.
Blooms, Slabs and Loops.
Books, Maps, Charts, and all Printed Matter and Book-binding.
Bird Gomato or Pearl ash.
Building Stone of all kinds, including Slate, Marble, Freestone, and Soapstone.
Bullion used in the manufacture of Wares, Watches, and Watch-Cases, and Bullion prepared for Platers and Watchmakers.
Burrstones, Millstones, and Grindstones, rough or wrought.
Brass and Copper, not more advanced than rods or sheets, and Yellow Sheathing Metal.
Brick, Fire-brick, Draining Tiles, Earthen and Stone Water-pipes.
Coffins and Burial Cases.
Copperas.
Copper, Lead, and Tin in ingots, pigs, or bars; Spelter.
Flasks and Patterns used by founders.
Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
Hemp and Jute prepared for textile and felting purposes.
Hulls of Ships and all other vessels.
Iron Castings for bridges.
Keys, Actions, and Strings for musical instruments.
Lamps and Lanterns, the glass and metal of which prepaid tax.
Medicinal and Mineral Waters of all kinds sold in bottles and from fountains.
Mineral Coal of all kinds.
Malleable Iron Castings, unfinished.
Metallic Nickel and Quicksilver.
Metallic Zinc, in ingots or sheets.
Masts, Spars, and Ship and Vessel Blocks.
Monuments of all kinds not exceeding in value $100.
Mouldings for looking-glasses and picture frames.
Oakum.
Oxide of Zinc.
Paper of all descriptions.
Productions of Stereotypers, Lithographers, and Engravers.
Paints and Painters' Colors.
Putty.
Petroleum (crude)
Paraffine Oil, the product of the residuum of distillation; and Crude Oil, the product of the first and single distillation of Coal, Shale, Asphaltum, Peat, and other bituminous substances.
Paraffine.
Pig Iron.
Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw and Hay Cutters; Seed Drills and Planters; Winnowing Mills; Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes; Wooden Handles for Agricultural, Household, and Mechanical Tools and Implements.
Quinine, Morphine, and other Vegetable Alkalies, and Phosphorus.
Repairs of articles of all kinds.
Railroad Chairs; Railroad, Ship, and Boat Spikes; Axe Polls; Shoes for Horses, Mules and Oxen; Rivets, Nuts, Horse Nails, Washers and Bolts; Anvils, Vises, Iron Chains and Anchors, and all other articles made of Wrought Iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon.
Roofing Slate, Slate and Tiles.
Roman and Water Cement and Lime.
Starch.
Soap valued at not above 3 cents per pound.
Soda, Saleratus, and Bicarbonate of Soda.
Sulphate of Barytes.
Salts of Tin.
Spindles and Castings of all descriptions made for locks and machinery, upon which duties are to be assessed and paid.
Stoves composed in part of cast-iron, and in part of sheet-iron, or of soapstone or freestone, with or without sheet-iron or cast-iron, provided the cast and sheet-iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon.
Steel in ingots, bars, sheet, or wire, and Steel Springs made exclusively for vehicles.
Sails, Tents, Awnings, and Bags, made by sewing or pasting.
Tin Cans for preserving meats, fish, shell-fish, fruit, jams, or jellies.
Tar and Crude Turpentine.
Verdigris.
Vinegar.
Vegetable, Animal, and Fish Oils of all descriptions, including Red Oil or Olive, and White Lead or Whiting.
Willow-ware, Crates, and Baskets.
Yarn and Warp for weaving purposes exclusively.
Gross Receipts for Freights, exclusive of railroad and transportation companies, as well as of all water craft, stage-coaches, wagons, etc.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Gloves, Mittens, etc.
All kinds of Slaughtered Animals.
Carriages not exceeding $300 in value.
Pianos and other Musical Instruments in family use.
Gold and Silver Plate kept for use.
Yachts.

The New York correspondent of the London *Orchestra*, speaking of the performance of *Don Pasquale*, says:—"Madlle Bosisio, as well as Signori Irire and Bellini were excellent. Bellini especially excelled, not only by his first romanza, but also throughout the opera by his acting. Without overacting (which is sometimes his error), he created a great deal of merriment in the scenes with 'Don Pasquale.'"

THE FENIANS.

Two American Citizens Refused Permission to Cross from Calais to St Stephens—The British Soldiers Fired Upon by One of the Americans—The Rumor that Killian and Darcy McGee are Working together Revived—Seizure of Fenian Muskets.

CALAIS, Me., April 23.—This afternoon two American citizens, who had passed the United States guard on this side of the bridge leading to St. Stephens, were refused passage by the English guard on the other side. This action the two men loudly complained of, and in retreating one of them deliberately drew a pistol and discharged it at the English soldiers. The ball did not take effect, but the affair has occasioned the most intense excitement. The United States guard arrested the two citizens, who are supposed to be Fenians. Colonel Henry, the officer in command of the United States forces here, has ordered them to be given up to the civil authorities. This action of Colonel Heary General Meade has approved.

The English are clamorous for the delivery of the culprit to them; and, no doubt, as the affair happened on English ground, he will be demanded under the extradition treaty. The guns of the English guard were unloaded or they would have returned the fire.

There are some fears that a rescue of the offencer may be attempted to-night by the Fenians, to the number of whom several additions were made to-day.

MONTREAL, April 23.—*La Minerva*, the French official paper, states that information is now in the hands of the Government which will lead to a number of additional Fenian arrests. Many leading politicians here believe that an alliance for mutual benefit exists between B. Doran Killian and Darcy McGee. The late movement at Eastport is by these gentlemen ascribed to McGee; the motive being to further the confederation of the Provinces.

They profess to find confirmation of this view in the recent speech of Killian, in which he stated that the Fenians would break up confederation. If such were Killian's real motive, it is argued the means adopted to compass it have been singularly ill chosen. Nothing could influence the provinces more in favor of confederation than the present threatening attitude of the Fenian hosts.

Wheeler has not gone to New York, nor does he intend to leave Canada for some time. He is now in Montreal, and leaves to-morrow for Toronto. He publishes a card in the Montreal *Herald*, denying that he is a Government detective, and giving his real history.

Excitement at Oswego—Seizure of Arms Intended for a Fenian Expedition.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 23.—This usually quiet city is to-day the theatre of a regular Fenian excitement, consequent upon the seizure last night by the United States Deputy Marshal, Stephen Reid, of about 140 Springfield rifles, which were secreted in a barn near the city, and destined for the use of the Fenians. These arms were brought here by railroad in boxes marked "machinery," and directed to Patrick Regan, a prominent Fenian.

In making the search, the Deputy Marshal was assisted by a squad of the United States regulars from Fort Ontario, and the guns are now securely stowed away in the fort. It has been ascertained that nine hundred rifles have been sent here, of which only three cases have been secured by the Deputy Marshal. Two hundred guns were distributed among the Fenians last week.

The seizure is mainly due to the exertions of a few British detectives, who have been in this city two or three weeks.

All sorts of rumors are afloat, and great excitement prevails among the Fenians, who are vowing vengeance for this interruption of their plans.

It is said that the arms were destined to be used in a Fenian expedition up the Bay of Quinte, by means of sailing craft and steam-tugs, having for its object the capture of Picton and Belleville, and the raising of the green flag in a situation almost impregnable by nature against assaults by land or water.

The Gallore Islands, in Lake Ontario, which at present are inhabited only by sea-gulls, are stated to have been pitched upon as a place of rendezvous and base of supplies. Expeditions were to move simultaneously from other places on the frontier.

I give all these rumors for what they are worth, without assuming that the affair will end in anything more serious than another big scare, in which our neighbors across the lake are likely to get as much excited as the Fenians now are over the loss of their arms.

Expected Invasion of Canada via Ogdensburg.

From the Toronto Leader, April 21.

We understand, from good authority, that the Mayor of Ogdensburg arrived in Prescott on Thursday night, and informed the authorities that he had received information to the effect that within a few days some thousands of Fenians would collect at Ogdensburg *en route* to Canada.

Having believed his information pretty reliable, the Mayor of our sister American city considered it his duty to communicate personally with the Canadian authorities on the subject. The matter, we understand, has been laid before the commander-in-chief, who is evidently alive to the intentions of the Fenians or any other band of marauders upon this country.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Internal Revenue Case—Imprisonment for Contempt of Court—Sailing of Steamers, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, decided yesterday, in an internal revenue case, that the person cited was obliged to answer questions regarding his income, whether such testimony was contrary to common law, and operated against the witness or not. The witness Miller, accused of dealing illegally in lotteries, refused to answer, and he was sent to prison for contempt and violation of the internal revenue act.

The steamer *Carroll* sails for Liverpool to-morrow with a full cargo; also, the *Cuba* sails for New Orleans, with freights, passengers, and produce.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—There is a fearful crevasse twenty miles below Packard's plantation. It is an acre and a half wide. The whole left bank below is threatened with inundation. The flooded district is planted with cane. The whole of Terreborne county is threatened. The parishes of Baton Rouge, Iberville, and Point Coupee are overflowed, and it is reported that the grand levee at Morganza is broken.

General Banks, Provost-Marshal Judge, is in jail, charged with swindling. Many cotton agents have been arrested and applied for habeas corpus, which has been refused.

Sales of cotton, 900 bales: Low Middlings, 36@37 cents. Sugar, fair, 14½. Molasses nominal. Flour, superfine, $8·25. Corn—scant supply; sales at $1·05. Oats, 56. Mess Pork, $28·25. Bacon, 13½@16½. Hay, $28. Tobacco, fair, 14@16. Sterling, 34½. Gold, 124¾. Freights unchanged.

THE CHOLERA SHIPS.

Latest Reports from the "Virginia"—Ten more Deaths and Twenty New Cases—The Sick Removed and the Ship Fumigated—The Cabin Passengers Still on Board—Scenes at the Office of the Company—An Effort to Secure Better Accommodations for the Sick—The Preparations in the City—Inadequate Quarantine Regulations.

There is no abatement in the cholera on board the steamer *Virginia*. The malaria is still on the increase, and is making sad ravages among the passengers, notwithstanding the efforts of the health officer to prevent it. The weather, it is said, is not favorable to the recovery of those now suffering with the disease. Notwithstanding the persevering efforts of the doctors their labor has not thus far been crowned with success, as will be seen from the official report, so far as it can be called a report:—

STATEMENT OF THE DEPUTY HEATH OFFICER.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, April 22.—Since my last report there have been ten deaths on board the hospital ship from cholera, and twenty new cases have been received from the *Virginia*. There have been two deaths on board the *England*—one old lady and one infant—neither of them from cholera.

There are seventy-three cases of cholera now on the hospital ship.

D. H. BISSEL, Deputy Health Officer.

In addition to the above, the following was reported to the Quarantine Commissioners yesterday, showing the condition of affairs at the Lower Quarantine on Friday, Saturday and Sunday:—

DEATHS.

April 12 to April 20	47	April 21 to April 22	10
April 20 to April 21	4		—
Total deaths			61

CASES IN HOSPITAL.

April 20	84	April 22	78
April 21	67		—
Total			174

There was at first considerable difficulty in obtaining nurses to attend to the sick, notwithstanding liberal offers have been made to persons supposed to be capable of discharging such important duties. Three ladies were employed for the purpose yesterday, and were sent down by steamboat in the afternoon.

FUMIGATING THE SHIP.

The work of fumigating the ship, which was commenced on Saturday, was continued yesterday. The hatchways, the ports, and all the doors were opened, so that the air had free course through every part of the vessel, which, by this time, has been thoroughly ventilated. Disinfecting substances, including chloride of lime, were freely used.

THE CABIN PASSENGERS STILL ON BOARD.

At their own request, the cabin passengers are still on board the *Virginia*. They prefer this course to going on a hospital ship, where the danger of catching the disease would be much greater than where they are at present.

THE "ENGLAND."

The scenes which at one time existed on board the *England* are now described, by those who witnessed them, as having been of the most terrible nature. The greatest difficulty was encountered in finding persons with sufficient courage to bury the dead, and, despite the appeals of the captain, they were allowed to remain for a considerable time in the steerage after decomposition had set in. The frequency of the deaths on board preventing those in charge from keeping any list of those who died, and the only mode by which the friends of the deceased can now ascertain whether they are dead or alive is by comparing the lists of those present on board and those who escaped to Halifax. Persons not classed among either are dead, but there is no record of the event. The greatest anxiety now exists among the friends of the passengers in this city.

SCENES AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

The scenes at the steerage department of the company, No. 27 Broadway, were yesterday of a very affecting character. The friends of those on board the *England* thronged around the list, scanning it over to see whether they would find the name of some lost one whose remains, perhaps, have been committed to the deep. They would not believe the employes of the office that the original list had not been transmitted hither, and in some cases they left in a more dissatisfied condition than they had been in before.

MORE VESSELS WANTED.

An effort is being made to secure for hospital purposes the receiving ship *North Carolina*, so long in use at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a receiving ship for naval recruits. She is admirably adapted for the service, being quite large enough to accommodate five hundred patients without crowding, and being also well ventilated. Should the effort to secure her be successful, houses will be built on her deck, after which she will be towed down to the lower quarantine, where she will be used for the reception of patients who are supposed to be recovering.

In anticipation of the appearance of the cholera in the city, the Commissioners of Emigration caused the Castle Garden to be thoroughly cleansed and ventilated. At 3 P. M. yesterday, a committee appointed by the Commissioners, consisting of Mr. Bessinger, Richard O'Gorman, Mr. Cummings, and Cyrus Curtis, met at the office of the latter gentleman for the purpose of taking such measures as would insure increased vigilance in the administration at Castle Garden. A resolution was passed regulating the reception of baggage, and directing a general superintendence over all matters which would be likely to cause the disease of cholera to be spread throughout the city.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer *Herman Livingston*, from Savannah, April 21st, has arrived, bringing two companies of the 12th Maine Regimen. The Savannah *Herald* of April 21st states that Captain Duncan has demanded that his trial should be remanded to the civil courts; but the military commission refused.

Governor Jenkins has issued a proclamation explanatory of the position of the courts and the people under the recent proclamation of President Johnson, in effect stating that the former statutes are modified, but not radically changed.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer *Hunter* has arrived, with Savannah advices to April 20. She reports seeing a large ship and a brig ashore on Abscom beach. The Savannah *Herald* says the steamer *Darlington* was snagged in the river, but the crew and cargo were saved. Cotton opened quiet at 33½@34 for middlings. Stock in port, 2000 bales.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, April 24.—The fair in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers opened here last night. Major-General Chamberlain delivered the opening address. The fair will continue through the week, and it is expected that General Meade will be present. Among the features will be a rowing regatta in the harbor on Wednesday.

Ship News.

BOSTON, April 24.—Arrived, steamers *Cassandra*, New Orleans; *William Tibbett*, Savannah.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMER "AMERICA" AT NEW YORK.

Sinking of an American Ship Off the English Coast.

ONLY ONE PERSON SAVED.

Farewell Banquet to Mr. Peabody.

GERMAN WAR INEVITABLE

Italy Preparing to Attack Venetia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship *America*, from Southampton April 11th, has arrived at Quarantine.

The ship *Eliza*, from New York for Bremen, was run into and sunk off Portland, England. All hands, but one man, perished.

The steamer *Queen*, from New York, and ship *J. L. Harris*, from Mobile, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th. The *Patrick Henry*, from Liverpool to New York, returned to Queenstown leaky. The United States ship *Canandaigua* had arrived at Southampton.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, £600,000 were voted for public works.

The London merchants propose giving Mr. Peabody a banquet on his departure for America.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:—Marshal Niel, who commands one of the greatest French military divisions, had interviews with the Emperor in Paris. It is inferred that if war breaks out between Prussia and Austria, a corps of observation would be formed on the Rhine, Marshal Niel commanding. Niel was sent to Turin just before the last Italian war commenced.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Prussia's reply to the Austrian note excited an extremely unfavorable impression at Vienna. Austria reiterates the demand in the note of the 31st ultimo, and expresses the hope that Prussia will explain the meaning of her warlike preparations.

ITALY.

The Italian Ambassador at Berlin, in a despatch to Florence, describes war as inevitable. Italy is preparing in the event of a war to attack Austria in Venetia.

GERMANY.

An extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet took place. Prussia proposed a convocation of the German Parliament, with universal suffrage, and directions for the purpose of reforming the Bund.

CHINA, ETC.

Kan Wang, the leader of the Nienfi rebels, has been shot. Hankow is considered in danger, and great desolation prevails there.

The Victoria and New Zealand elections resulted in large majorities for the ministry. The financial statement shows a total revenue of £3,000,000. Shipment of gold during the month, 70,000 oz. for England, and 6000 oz. for India. General Chute's expedition to Taranaki was completely successful, and the country is now tranquil.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, April 11.—Consols 88¾@86¾ for money; United States 5-20s, 71¾@72¼; Illinois Central, 80¾@80¾; Erie, 44½@45.

LIVERPOOL, April 11, A. M.—Sales of cotton for two days 8500 bales, including 1750 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and irregular, owing to the German difficulties and excessive receipts, and a decline of 1d. ₰ lb has taken place. The Manchester market is nominal and declining. Flour quiet and firm, with a slight advance. Corn steady at 28s. 6d @28s. 9d. Beef dull and easier. Pork flat and weak. Bacon steady. Butter easier. Lard dull at 72s. for American. Tallow quiet and steady. Ashes flat at 34s. 6d @37s. Sugar dull and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil quiet. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine declining; French, 49s.

The Joyce Murders.

BOSTON, April 23.—The charges implicating Dodge, alias Scratch Gravel, in the murder of the Joyce children in Roxbury, some eighteen months ago, have been withdrawn, the investigation showing that he was not in Massachusetts at the time the murder was committed.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 22.—General Gregory, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been dismissed and ordered to Washington.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Cotton is dull at 66@37c for Middlings. Flour has advanced 5@10c; sales of 14,000 bbls. at $6 90@8 70 for State; $8·60@12 for Ohio; $6 90@8 70 for Western; $9 70@16 25 for Southern; and $7 85@12·25 for Canadian. Wheat firm; sales of 14,000 bushels at $1·78 for Milwaukee Club. Corn firm; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork steady; sales of 1200 bbls. at $26·25@26 87½ for Mess. Lard steady at 17½@19½c. Whisky dull.

Destitution in Arkansas.

Reports just received from Arkansas, by the Freedmen's Bureau, for the quarter ending March 31, 1866, contain the following in reference to the destitution in that State:—"Mention was made in reports from this district during the past winter, of the great destitution of the people, and a statement made that as soon as the very scanty supplies in the country were exhausted, great suffering and starvation would follow, if the most destitute were not supplied with food by the Government. This destitution has been confined almost entirely to the white population, and was the natural consequence of war. Bearing upon a class always poor, yet, in a mild climate and in time of peace, able to procure the simple necessaries of life, their condition now is deplorable in the extreme. If the testimony of the county judges and leading citizens of the different counties were taken, they would make the number in the State who would perish from starvation, without Government aid, between 30,000 and 40,000 persons; and it is probably true that nearly this number are subsisting upon a very scanty supply of the coarsest and poorest quality of food. During the quarter the number of rations issued were as exhibited in the following statement:—January, 47,836 rations were issued to 2447 refugees, and 11,696 to 547 freedmen: February, 84,023 rations to 4501 refugees, and 9817 rations to 507 freedmen; March, 102,204 rations to 4786 refugees, and 11,442 rations to 536 freedmen. Besides the rations large quantities of clothing have been distributed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The Trial of Davis.

Attorney-General Speed has under consideration the matter of the trial of Jeff. Davis in the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets on the first Monday in May at Norfolk, unless Congress shall in the meantime pass a bill changing the place of holding the Court to Richmond. A proposition of this kind is now being urged in the House. It is not settled, however, where Davis will be tried, but whether or not he shall be tried in the State of Virginia will be determined upon the arrival of Chief Justice Chase, who is expected here this week. If Judge Chase interposes no objection, a charge against Davis for treason will be submitted to the United States Grand Jury to be convened in Norfolk and Richmond, as before suggested.

Trials of Lee, Wise, and Others.

The Attorney-General has also been in consultation with Judge Underwood with reference to the trials of Wise, Lee, and some sixty others who were indicted for treason in the United States District Court at Norfolk last summer. It is not likely that the indictment against General Lee will be prosecuted at the May term, if, indeed, the trial shall ever take place. It is proposed to try first of the persons indicted at Norfolk, Henry A. Wise, and in all probability that will be the only case disposed of this season in Virginia, unless it be determined to try Davis, and in that event no effort will be made to try Wise during the May term.

General Sickles Minister to the Hague.

The name of General Daniel E. Sickles was sent to the Senate to-day as Minister to the Hague.

Prize Payments.

Payments on the lists of the prize *Herald*, captured by the United States steamer *St. Lawrence*, and of the prize *Josephine*, captured by the United States steamer *Halleras*, have already commenced, and certificates will be ready to issue to claimants in about two weeks.

Report on the Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Committee have prepared their report, guaranteeing Government aid to the Northern Pacific route, and will submit the same to a session of the House to-morrow evening, specially convened for that purpose by vote to-day. The friends of the measure are very sanguine of its final adoption.

The Status of the Southern States.

It is believed that the President will soon issue another proclamation in regard to the status of the Southern States, including Texas, and stating explicitly that martial law is at an end and the writ of habeas corpus restored.

Border Movements.

General Meade has authority to call for all the troops he desires in order to preserve the peace on the Canadian frontier. The Government is said to be in full possession now of all the secrets of the Fenians, including the place of deposit of all their arms and munitions of war, and these will be at once seized. Sir Frederick Bruce has been promised that the Government will break the whole thing up now without further trifling with it, and with this assurance the British Minister is greatly comforted.

Commodore Rodgers and the Valparaiso Bombardment.

Official advices were received yesterday by the Government from Commodore Rodgers, Commanding the United States squadron in the harbor of Valparaiso, to the effect that he, in conjunction with the British Admiral, have protested against the bombardment of that city by the Spanish fleet, and that they have insisted that ample time shall be given for the removal of neutral property, and the women and children, and that if this demand should be refused, they should resist the bombardment with force. The Commodore has the double-turreted monitor *Monadnock*, and five other war ships with him, a force amply sufficient to make him master of the situation.

Presidential Nominations.

The President, yesterday, nominated to the Senate A. B. Sloanaker, civilian, to be Collector of the First Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, vice Colonel J. H. Taggart, a brave soldier of the late war, removed. Per contra, General Samuel F. Carey, the temperance lecturer, has been appointed Collector of the Second Ohio District, vice R. M. S. Taylor, removed. Mr. Taylor was supported by the Ohio delegation; General Carey, by his brother-in-law, Stilwell, of the Executive Committee of the Washington Johnson Club. Josiah P. Heatrich is appointed to be Collector of the Eleventh Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania; R. Clark to be Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, and Samuel McKelvy to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Alexander Murdoch, removed.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Asylum are called to meet here again on the 15th proximo, to perfect their organization and act upon the acceptance of the Point Lookout property as a temporary refuge for the disabled.

An Offer Rejected.

The Naval Committee, to whom was referred the proposition of the Canton Land Company of Baltimore to grant lands on condition of the establishment of a naval depot thereon, have decided to reject the offer.

Englishmen in Washington.

The Marquis of Lorne, a son of the Duke of Argyle, the Hon. Arthur Strett, a son of Lord Belper, and Mr. H. Yates Thompson, who has recently offered to establish an American Professorship at one of the European Universities, were on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

An Opinion.

It is rumored that the Attorney-General has given an opinion that the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad does not require any further legislation to enable them to follow the Smoky Hill route instead of the Republican Fork route.

No More Subsidies.

The Secretary of the Treasury and leading financiers in Congress oppose granting any more subsidies to any railroad corporations.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 24, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very firm this morning, and prices have an upward tendency. Government bonds are in good demand at a further advance. 7·30s sold at 101¾. 105¼ was bid for 5-20s, an advance; 107 for 6s of 1881, an advance of 1; and 94¼ for 10-40s, an advance of ¼. City loans are in good demand at full prices; the new issue sold at 94¾ and old do. at 89.

Railroad shares are without change. Pennsylvania sold at 56¼, no change; Reading at 52½@52·69, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 32, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 34¼, no change; and Elmira common at 30; 33 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54¼ for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 41¼ for Elmira preferred; 37 for Catawissa common; and 45¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19½; and Hestonville at 42½; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for West Philadelphia; 25 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares are in demand, at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 125¼, and Mechanics' at 29½; 206 was bid for North America; 140½ for Philadelphia; 90 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 79 for Western; 62 for City; 61½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Oil shares are dull with the exception of Ocean. About 3700 shares sold at from 7⅞@8, the latter rate an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Exchange is firmer, and leading Sterling quoted 107¼@107½ for sixty days; do. at short sight, 108¾@108¾; Paris at sixty days, 5·28¾@5·26½; do. at short sight, 5·22½@5·21¼; Antwerp, 5·30@5·26¼; Swiss, 5·27½@5·25; Hamburg, 35¾@35¾; Amsterdam, 40¼@40½; Frankfort, 40¼@40¾; Bremen, 77@77¼; Prussian thalers, 70@70¾.

"Money has not been so abundant in Wall street for a long time on call, and at 5 per cent. there is more than stock houses can use. On Governments 4 is taken, and still lower rates are reported in some cases. The impression prevails that the Treasury intends to make a money market upon which 5 per cent. bonds can be floated. For commercial paper the rates are 6@7 per cent., and 8@9 per cent. for good bills. The bank statement shows a further gain in legal-tenders and deposits, with a decrease of loans. The flow of currency to the Atlantic cities continues, and until it ceases borrowers of money will be able to make their own terms."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The supply of Money continues superabundant at 4½@5 per cent. for Stock Exchange loans on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and 3½@4 on Governments. The statement of the associated banks for the week is highly favorable, and indicates the extreme ease which prevails at this centre. The deposits show a further increase of $3,655,109, owing to the interior exchanges being still in favor of New York, especially as concerns the West, and the legal tender notes a corresponding increase of $3,692,318. The circulation presents the natural but unimportant increase of $311,876. The difficulty of employing all the capital seeking investment is shown by a decrease of $1,942,786 in the loans, while the scarcity of coin as compared with the demand for immediate use is indicated by the decrease of $1,539,666 in the specie line. The entire amount in the banks is now only $30,495,403."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1050	U S 7-30s. July	101¼	650 sh	Read....	lots.. 52⅜
$5000	Pa W Loan	c100	100 sh	do	b30 52⅜
$18000	do	lots100	300 sh	do	lts. b30 52⅜
$4200	City 6s, new	lts 94	200 sh	do	lots s30 52⅜
$3000	do	lots 94	100 sh	do	52·69
$2300	do	94	100 sh	do	b30 52⅜
$400	do	RR 89	200 sh	do	b5mr.52·69
$3800	do	old 89	200 sh	do	lots.52·69
$1400	C & A 6s	83	100 sh	do	b5int.52·69
$2000	do	1889 84½	100 sh	do	52·69
$1000	do	m 6s, 89 94	100 sh	do	s30wn52·56
200 sh	Ocean	7¼	200 sh	do	lts. 5int52·69
100 sh	do	8	100 sh	do	2d 52.69
100 sh	do	8¼	100 sh	Fulton Coal	6¾
100 sh	do	8	100 sh	Sch Nav pf	34½
600 sh	do	lots. b30 8¼	100 sh	Cata pf	b30 32
100 sh	do	8	100 sh	do	32
300 sh	do	lots 8	600 sh	do	lots 32
200 sh	do	lots 7¾	100 sh	do	2d 32
100 sh	do	b5 lots 7¾	600 sh	do	b30 32
700 sh	do	lots b30 7¾	32 sh	Wyo Val	69
400 sh	do	b30lots 7¾	450 sh	Pa & E	lots s5 34¼
500 sh	do	lots 7¾	100 sh	do	b30 34¼
200 sh	do	lots. b5 7¾	10 sh	do	34¼
200 sh	do	b20 7¾	15 sh	Elmira R	lots 30
100 sh	do	7¾	8 sh	F and M. Bk	125¼
600 sh	do	b30 7¾	10 sh	Mech Bank	29½
200 sh	do	b30 7¾	200 sh	Big Mt	lots 5½
10 sh	Pa R	d bill 70	100 sh	Preston Coal	15
91 sh	do	lots 70	100 sh	13th & 15th	19½
100 sh	do	opg 56½	100 sh	Hestonv	b5 42½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	126⅜	12 M.	126⅜
11 A. M.	126⅜	1 P. M.	126⅜

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126¼	127
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126¼	127
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120¼	122
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	10¾	11¼
" " July, 1864	10¼	10¾
" " August, 1864	9¾	10¼
" " October, 1864	8¾	9¼
" " Dec., 1864	7¾	8¼
" " May, 1865	6¾	6¾
" " August, 1865	3¾	4¼
" " Sept., 1865	2¾	3¾
" " October, 1865	2¼	3¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 24.—In Cloverseed there is scarcely enough arriving to fix prices. We quote at $4 50@5 75 for common and choice. Timothy is very scarce, and commands $5 50@5·75. Flaxseed is firmer, but the sales are in small lots at $2 ₰ bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $53 ₰ ton, but the market is very poorly supplied, and there is not much demand for the article.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but the transactions are meagre. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. About 500 bbls. were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family at $9@10 50, and small lots at $7@8 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $12@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $4 75@5. No sales of Corn Meal have been reported.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market. The receipts and stocks continue very small, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 1000 bush. good red at $2 50, and a small lot of fair quality at $2·40; white ranges from $2·60 to 2 95. Rye is in fair request at 95c for Pennsylvania, and 80c. for Southern. Corn is in good request, but there is not much here. Sales of yellow at 80@81c. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 60c.

In Whisky there is no change to notice. Pennsylvania is selling at $2.24@2·26, and Ohio at $2 17@2·28.

OUR PARIS AND CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PARIS, April 6, 1866.

When Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, attempted to urge the people of Strasburg to insurrection, he little thought that same town would a quarter of a century later, try to turn the tables on him; however, such is the case. It is neither a Chambord, nor a Count de Paris, who is opposing his power: it is a portion of the electors of the capital of Alsatia who are preparing spokes for the wheels of the present Government.

The ministerial candidate, M. de Bussiere, who has for some years past had it all his own way, will this time meet with an opponent in the person of M. Laboulaye, a man of very liberal views, and well known as the author of "Paris in Amerique," a work which gives us a vivid and faithful picture of the manners and customs of free America.

We shall in a few months see whether the liberal party in Strasburg will be powerful enough to oust M. de Bussiere, who has great local influence and is, moreover, backed by the Governor. Should M. Laboulaye be returned, it will be a sad check for the Emperor, who now begins to find that his rule meets every day with more and more opposition in the principal towns of the departments.

With the exception of the coming struggle at Strasburg, which will take place on the 25th instant, there is little of interest going on at the present moment in the interior politics of France. All our deputies are still at home for the holidays, and will not resume their duties for a few days.

As regards foreign politics, *that* is quite another question. Public attention is now much taken up with the squabble going on between the two great German powers, Austria and Prussia. Should they come to blows, which is sadly feared, there will be a general European flare-up, as Italy will, as a matter of certainty, not let so favorable an opportunity go by without trying to wrest Venetia from the power of Austria. There has been a great fall in all funds at the Exchange for the last few days, in consequence of the rumors of war now circulating.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

has, however, it is hoped, come to a stop for a few days, as the latest advices from Berlin and Vienna have been of a less alarming character. The *sauve qui peut* was, however, general, and it is rumored that immense sums of money have been lost within the fortnight. We trust that all will yet be well, and the attitude of the secondary German States, and the neutrality of the Emperor, will prevent Herr von Bismark from carrying out his foolhardy intentions.

A report is current that the ambitious Prussian Minister sees no way of bringing things to an amicable arrangement without calling together the

GREAT GERMAN PARLIAMENT,

which should, once for all, settle the Schleswig-Holstein question, which has so long been a bone of contention between Hapsburg and Hohenzollern.

Our alarmists have been very much puzzled by the

MISSIONS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON,

who has been travelling backwards and forwards between Florence and Paris for the last month. They affirm that the *pretended artistic tour* of H. I. H. is all a sham, and that there is more than meets the eye. They argue very wisely that if Prince Napoleon's time were so taken up by art matters, he would not have just sold his Pompeian house in the Avenue de Montaigne, which has cost him such time and expense to build and decorate.

I will now turn from the surmises of the day and speak to you of the obsequies of the ex-Queen of the French, who was a few days ago laid by the side of her husband.

THE FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARIE AMELIE

took place on the 3d of April. The day before numerous partisans of the house of Orleans arrived at Claremont, to be present at the funeral of the ex-Queen. Messrs. Guizot and Thiers were amongst the number. The weather was most unfavorable, and one would have thought even the elements were in mourning.

THE VAULT OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY

is the property of Miss Taylor, a Roman Catholic lady. It is in the form of a cross. The coffin of Louis Philippe occupies the middle. It was found necessary to widen the same, in order to place in it the remains of Queen Amelie. The late King of the French, it is well known, had had a vault for himself and wife built at the chapel of Dreux, where he often attended mass, and where he had hoped to be laid in the grave side by side with the partner of his joys and cares. *L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.*

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, descended into the vault. The rest of their suite were obliged to remain without, on account of the narrowness of the same. After the funeral there was a reception at Claremont. In Paris all the families of the Orleanist party have gone into mourning. The Legitimists, by order of the Comte de Chambord, commonly called Henry V., have done the same thing.

Nothing is as yet known of the contents of the will of Marie Amelia. We are, however, informed that her Majesty particularly recommended to her children and grandchildren never to give up their claims to the throne of France.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK IN PARIS.

The brother of the Princess of Wales is at present in the French capital seeing the lions. H. R. H. is remarkable for his good looks and amiable disposition. We also have had an opportunity of seeing another star of different quality, no less than

STEPHENS, THE FENIAN,

who is also to be seen from time to time in Paris. The Fenian chief has entirely put out the Abbe Liszt, who, a few hours ago, was the wonder of the day. Stephens leads a very quiet life, and has taken up his abode in the Rue Carmartin. It is said that he intends to proceed to the United States. Some persons have found some likeness in Stephens to the Italian liberator Garibaldi. To return to the ex-star Liszt, I wish to inform you that the *Credo* of the mass he has sung at St. Eustache was given at the popular concert some days back, and was received with a storm of hisses from an overwhelming audience. The musical Abbe is found wanting as a musical composer, and it is thought he had better stick to his piano. There is a report that he will shortly make a tour in the United States. We shall see if he will be lionized as much on the other side of the Atlantic as this.

In the literary way nothing of much interest since the "Travailleurs de La Mer," which has turned out a failure. A new work on the working classes, called

"LE BRAVAIL,"

by Jules Simons, has attracted much notice, it is a study, from a social point of view, of the struggles of the workingman. M. Simon's work will be perused with pleasure by those who take an interest in the co-operative movement now going on in France.

"DON GIOVANNI" IN PARIS.

The taste for music of a high order is making great progress in France, and more especially in Paris. Mozart's *capo d'opera, Don Giovanni*, or, as it is called here and in Germany, *Don Juan*, has just been put on the stage of the Grand Opera in a manner far surpassing anything yet attempted at the *Academie Imperiale de Musique*. The success has been immense, and crowds are nightly turned away from the doors. This favorite opera will not rest here; it will shortly be given at the *Theatre Lyrique*. The *on dit* is that the *mise en scene* at the second French opera will be even superior to that of the *Rue Le Pelletier*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The new company of shipbuilders for the Mediterranean has just constructed its first steamboat for the Viceroy of Egypt, which gives a manifest proof of the progress made in France in naval construction. This vessel, which is called the *Gharbie*, is a model of elegance, luxury, and strength. It accomplished its first voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria in four days and a half.

The Messageries Imperiales, with the boats constructed in their dock yards, ordinarily made the voyage in five days, thus gaining twenty-four hours on the English boat carrying the Indian mails.

—One of the submarine cables between France and England, has just been broken, and the two others transmit the messages in an imperfect manner. On this account the telegrams exchanged between the two countries are considerably retarded.

—Le Vicomte de la Guerronniere, Senator, has just been named Administrator of the railway in Mexico which connects the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico with each other.

—Prince Napoleon takes his departure this evening for Italy, where he purposes occupying himself in the search for objects of art, for which he has great taste. The soiree held last evening at the Palais Royal was attended by Mr. Negra, the Italian Ambassador, Mons. Emile Ollivier, and his father-in-law, the illustrious Abbe Liszt. Towards the close of the evening Liszt was prevailed upon to take his seat at the piano and to play three pieces of music of his composition. It is impossible to describe the effect produced on the audience by the morceau entitled *St. Francois sur les Flots*.

—The Emperor has lately conferred the title of Count on three Senators. One of them, Monsieur de la Sigrangi, is the proprietor of the celebrated wine *Hermitage*.

—The Parisian capitalists are greatly nettled at the continual acquisitions made by the English of our most celebrated vineyards. Some important purchases have already taken place in Medoc, and the *Gironde* of to-day speaks of some negotiations which have commenced concerning some of the most renowned vine-growing soil. It seems that the offers are very *seducing*, but on the other hand the pretensions are very exorbitant.

—A vineyard situated at Chambertin, has just been sold at Givrey by auction, at the rate of 54-100 francs per hectare. This is the highest sum that has been obtained for the best situated vineyards of the *Cote d'Or*.

—The following comparative table of the size of the different theatres of Europe, will give an idea of the size and importance of the *New Opera House* now in course of construction at Paris—the new Opera House will be 150 metres long by 100 broad, thus covering a space of.....15,000 metres.

The Theatre d'Orient, at Madrid, covers	7910	"
The Opera Paris covers	6820	"
The Theatre Charles Felix, Geneva, covers	4750	"
The Theatre St. Charles, Naples covers	3822	"
The Theatre La Scala, Milan covers	3720	"
The Theatre Imperial, St. Petersburg, covers	3040	"
The Covent Garden, London, covers	2744	"

—The Transatlantic Steamboat Company, at Havre, has just launched the largest screw-boat yet afloat. It is called *La Pereire*, and is 113 metres long by 13 broad, and 1200 horse-power; the screw makes 46 revolutions per minute, and, strange to say, scarcely any vibration is perceptible even at the stern. *La Pereire* steams 15 knots 35 an hour, and is fitted with one of the best engines made. The vessel will soon start on her first voyage to New York.

—A despatch from Toulon, dated 24th of March, announces that a new trial of Admiral Chabannes' infernal machine has been made. The *Vauban*, an old frigate (540 horse power), which had her hold filled with water, was chosen for the experiment. Two torpedoes were submerged, one charged with twenty-two kilogrammes of ordinary gunpowder, and the other with seven kilogrammes of fulminating powder. The effect of the explosion was tremendous. The vessel was lifted more than fifty centimetres out of the water, and a large breach, of a metre square, was made in her side. This experiment has been a most decisive one, and perfectly demonstrated the formidable powers of destruction possessed by these torpedoes.

—The Empress of Austria is shortly expected to arrive at Paris, where she intends remaining a few days. The extreme cordiality which reigns just now between the Courts of Austria and the Tuileries sufficiently explains the motives which have induced this visit. The Empress on leaving Paris will proceed to Spain, and will doubtless visit Madeira, the climate of which was on a former occasion so favorable to the health of her Majesty.

—The next packet boat expected at Marseilles from Alexandria will bring over a dozen or sixteen Egyptian female dancers, who have been hired, or, more properly, *bought*, at the last fair at Fanta. This entirely new style of cargo is destined for one of our great Paris theatres—that of the Porte St. Martin.

—Queen Victoria is at present one of the richest sovereigns in Europe. The Duchess of Kent, who had saved up a considerable sum of money, left it all to the Queen. The Prince Consort also, who followed a system of strict economy from the very day of his marriage, was at the time of his death the possessor of a large fortune. He made his will in favor of the Queen. Finally, an old gentleman, who had more attachment for her Majesty than for his distant relations, has just made the Queen the sole legatee of his whole fortune, amounting to 40,000,000 of francs.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republicans of Europe.

From the Tribune.

Nearly every country of Europe has at present a republican party, who look forward to the time when the political education of the people shall have made sufficient progress to establish the principle of popular sovereignty under a republican form of government. Their organization must, of necessity, be imperfect so long as existing legislation punishes the utterance of republican sentiments as high treason, and forbids the publication of republican newspapers. In most of the European countries avowed republicans are not permitted to reside, and they must seek a refuge either in England or the United States.

For many years the republicans of Europe have had in London a Central European Republican Committee, of which Mazzini is President, and among whose members are Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Karl Blind, and other well-known chiefs of the progressive party. This Committee has made great and incessant efforts to promote political education in the several countries of Europe, and to strengthen the belief in the superiority of republican institutions.

During our late war, the cause of a free Union had nowhere in Europe warmer friends than among the leaders of the republican party. They fully realized the immense importance which the issue of our conflict must have for the future of republicanism in Europe. They were—so far as we know, without a solitary exception—enthusiastic champions of the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union.

From the restoration of the great American republic the republicans of Europe expect the most powerful and lasting influence upon the progress of liberal principles in Europe. They are of opinion that a closer union between believers in popular sovereignty and republican institutions could not fail greatly to promote the advance of the common cause in the Old World. They are sufficiently acquainted with the fundamental principle of our foreign policy not to expect any armed interference; but they are satisfied that the peaceable alliance of American and European republicans for the elucidation and diffusion of republican principles may exercise a powerful and—in the course of time—an irresistible influence upon the political destinies of the Old World.

The European Republican Committee of London have sent over Mr. Lewis Bulewski to this country, in order to lay their plans and their hopes before the American friends of republican institutions. Mr. Bulewski has been in Washington, and there discussed the subject with some of the leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who cordially approve the propositions of the European Committee. The first step towards effecting an American organization for the purpose of co-operating with the European republicans, was taken in this city on Thursday night, when a committee, with E. A. Stansbury as chairman, was appointed to prepare a reply to the address from the European Committee to the people of the United States. The New York Committee will also make the necessary preparations for calling public meetings in the large cities of the Union to discuss the subject and pass appropriate resolutions.

The proposition of the London Committee is one of great importance, and only needs to be fully understood to meet everywhere with cordial approbation and warm support.

The President and Congress.

From the Times.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, which has been in the main a supporter of President Johnson's policy, thus states, in moderate terms, and with substantial justice, the points of difference between President Johnson and the majority of Congress:—

"Mr. Johnson wants the States represented in Congress. So do a majority of the members and of the people. So far there is agreement. The differences which exist arise as to the terms upon which representation shall be vouchsafed. Congress requires sufficiently satisfactory evidence that the district which elects a representative is loyal—that he is chosen by men who are qualified to vote. The President would be willing to take the delegate upon his own record, irrespective of all other considerations—if that was loyal and regular, granting him admission without further question. This in a nutshell, is a statement of the points of difference between the Executive and the Legislature. Everything else that seems to involve sharp controversy, may be reduced to mere personal pique and passion on both sides. * * * * * Where the point of divergence is so slight it does not seem that with a spirit of mutual accommodation and forbearance, such as the grave interests at stake demand, an agreement would not be impossible, or even difficult. On the one hand, let Congress discard the rash and imperious counsels of mistaken leaders like Stevens—on the other, let the President abandon his irritable and far too egotistic method of asserting himself. Then let both parties consult the opinions and interests of the people, whose delegated representatives and servants they are. In this way the controversy can be brought to a speedy and auspicious termination, without the least sacrifice of principle or of honor. The present attitude can only be maintained with the continual danger of acts, upon one side or the other, that will be fatal to the future relations of those most concerned."

Upon the action of the Reconstruction Committee, more than anything else, now depends the question of a conflict between the President and Congress. Each House of Congress, at the outset of the session, abrogated its constitutional right of deciding upon the "returns, elections, and *qualifications* of its members," and handed over to this joint Committee the entire and exclusive jurisdiction of the whole subject. That Committee was made up in the House by the Speaker, of the most extreme and uncompromising radicals, so far as the Union party is concerned, with two extreme Copperheads as the representatives of the Democrats. The conservative or Union Republicans were excluded from all voice in its consultations and from all share in its action. The Committee has spent five months ostensibly in taking testimony concerning the condition and temper of the Southern States—some of which, with one or two constitutional amendments, has been reported for the consideration of Congress. Some six weeks ago, moreover, it reported a resolution professing to readmit the State of Tennessee into the Union upon certain *conditions*; but it has steadily refused, from that day to this, to bring even this question before the House for consideration.

The President, from the day he entered upon that office, has sought by direct action to effect the restoration of the Union. Following the theory and practice of his predecessor, he led the way to a reorganization of the State Governments, reopened the Courts, restored the postal system, and renewed the operative vigor and execution of the national law in every district of the section lately in rebellion. All that remains is the practical representation of those States in Congress. Upon that point the President believes that these States lately in rebellion are still in the Union—that as such they are entitled to representation—that each House is the exclusive judge of the qualification of its own members—that *loyalty* is, beyond all question, one of the qualifications indispensable to membership—that each House may, by an oath or any other test, determine whether claimants to seats are or are not loyal—and that while every disloyal man should be excluded and sent back to his constituents, every loyal man, duly commissioned, should be admitted to his seat in Congress as the representative of those who sent him there.

This is the President's policy. He believes it to be in conformity with the Constitution and conducive to the encouragement of loyalty in the South, the restoration of peace, and the prosperity and permanent safety of the whole country.

It is now for the Reconstruction Committee to accept this policy in its general features, or to present another in its stead. Until they take action in the premises, it is impossible to say whether we are to have a conflict of views or not. They have it in their power to avoid all collision between Congress and the Executive, and to report a plan of action which shall compel the acquiescence of both, consolidate the Union party, and restore the integrity of the Union and establish the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country. A "spirit of mutual accommodation and forbearance" will, as the *Evening Journal* remarks, render the practical solution of all these difficulties perfectly easy. But everything depends upon the action of this Committee. If it desires an accommodation it can have it. All power is vested by Congress in its hands; whatever measures it may recommend in the direction of conciliation and harmony will be adopted. But if it insists upon extreme views, if it demands the exercise of unconstitutional power, if it exacts conditions which Congress has no right to impose, it cannot expect the acquiescence of the President, nor will it command the undivided support of Congress or the people.

But until this Committee acts, it is impossible to speak of the political future. It holds in its hands the destiny of the Union party, and to a great extent that of the country also. The next ten days will probably give us to understand what we may expect in this regard.

The Administration and the Union—The Issue Before the People.

From the Herald.

There was a very important and opportune meeting at Hartford the other day of "prominent members of the Republican or Union party friendly to the national policy developed by President Johnson," no one being expected to participate in the meeting who did not support the Government during the late Rebellion and the Union ticket in the recent State election. The resolutions and the address adopted under these restrictions embrace these leading points:—The immediate admission into Congress of loyal members from the lately rebellious States; the recognition of the rights of said States as members of the Union; the repudiation of the idea that they are hostile provinces wrested from a foreign power; and abiding faith in the policy of Andrew Johnson.

This is a good movement, and it comes from the right quarter and goes in the right direction. It comes from the Union party of the war, and it looks to that party, under Andrew Johnson, for the complete restoration of the Union. It is a timely flank movement from leading Connecticut Republicans against the radicals in Congress and in favor of the constitutional right of the excluded States to representation in both Houses of Congress. Upon this question President Johnson has adopted one policy and Congress has resolved upon another. His policy is the admission of the excluded States, on the ground that they are sufficiently reconstructed for all practical purposes; the policy of Congress is the indefinite exclusion of said States, and evidently for no higher purpose than the continued ascendancy of the party in power. The public sentiment of the North is with the President, but the managers of the Republican party are with Congress. They say that Congress alone has the authority over this matter of Southern reconstruction, and that the President, in assuming this authority, has been and is playing the part of a usurper.

But the facts of history in this business should not be overlooked. The collapse of the Rebellion occurred in the absence of Congress; but considering the extraordinary war powers which the two houses had conferred upon the President, he found himself in a position to undertake the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration without resorting to an extra session of Congress. In the exercise of his discretion he adopted this course. We presume there would have been no complaints of usurpation from the radicals had he imposed their terms as his condition of Southern restoration. He preferred, however, to adhere to the landmarks set up by his lamented predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, and Congress itself. So it came about that between the final adjournment of the old Congress, March 4, 1865, and the first meeting of the new Congress in December last, the President had substantially accomplished his measures of reconstruction in nearly all the late Rebel States. What these measures have been we need not here repeat. It is sufficient that they have met the approval of the North as well as the South, and that the power to do these things was given to the Executive by the war and by Congress to prosecute the war and to restore peace.

President Johnson's justification, therefore, in what he has done is complete. He has been very careful in avoiding all rash experiments; careful, while adhering to the logical and legal results of the war, to stick to the text of the Constitution. The only question, therefore, is, Has he gone far enough in his conditions to the States rescued from the Rebellion? The public sentiment of the country responds yes; but Congress indignantly cries no! The spirit of the Rebellion has not yet cooled down; the temper of the Southern people still disqualifies them for a voice in Congress. It would be unjust to the blacks and the people of the North to give the excluded States the whole mass of their black race for representation in Congress without the equivalent of black suffrage. Therefore the excluded States must still be excluded.

On the other hand it is contended that submission to the terms imposed and to the Constitution and the laws is all that we can justly require of the South; that if there have been any just grounds of complaint touching the civil rights of the negroes they are now secured in the Civil Rights bill, and that negro suffrage and the enumeration of the blacks for representation in Congress can be regulated hereafter, but that it is a matter of the utmost importance now to the Treasury and the financial interests of the country that the Southern States should be restored to law, order, industry, public confidence, and the full development of their great commercial staples. This is the argument in support of the President's policy, and it cannot be successfully answered.

Now, assuming that between his policy and the do nothing policy of Congress the issue is carried before the people in our approaching fall elections, how is the President to be sustained, with the managers of the Republican party against him? He cannot go over to the party of the Chicago Convention, the peace party of the war. It is impossible that he can identify himself with that organization. It would be a surrender to the left wing of the Rebellion, after the capture of the right and centre. The battle of President Johnson is still within the lines of the Union party of the war, right and left, North and South, and the way whereby he may defeat the Radicals is very plain and easy. We will take the stanch old Union State of Pennsylvania. The Republicans there have nominated for Governor a good and true Union man of the practical Johnson school, in the person of General Geary. The Democrats have set up a peace man of the Vallandigham type. Geary, therefore, is the man for the Johnson Unionists; but they have a wide margin for initial movements in regard to Congressional and Legislative candidates. Here they may flank both Thaddeus Stevens and John W. Forney. To this end President Johnson may do much in his dispensation of patronage; for, surely, he may use all legitimate means at his command to strengthen his position and his supporters within the lines of the Union war party.

The Johnson Republicans of Connecticut are entirely right in avoiding any entangling affiliations with the Copperhead Chicago Democratic party. That party, from its opposition to the war, must go the way of the old Federal party. It is under the ban of a popular odium which cannot be revoked. It is a party which dug its own grave at Chicago, and which, if not yet dead, must die and be buried. Then that portion of the people identified with it crystallizing around the new Union party of the administration will powerfully assist in building up the great party of the future. On this road lies the victory for the Administration, beginning with the October election in Pennsylvania. The Administration and the Union is the ticket.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.

N. B. BROWNE,
4 20 6t Assistant Treasurer, United States.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Stille,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache,
Samuel E. Shipley.	

4 17 21t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 4 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Room, north side of CHESNUT Street above Fifth on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

JAMES S. COX, President.
4 23 7t

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 south FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.
April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27, At the Office of the President No. 417 ARCH STREET At 2 30 P. M.

4 13 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers.

4 16 14t 17 21 24 30 * JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has fitted up the same to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mundieurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22§rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4§ No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES,
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 2m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5 20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 22m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY. JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
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BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
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DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S Tobacco and Cigar Store.
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LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL.

Mexico—The Saillard Mission—Result of it—French Troops to Evacuate—Dates Fixed—Alarmists not Content—Would Wish a War with America—Austria to Send Troops to Mexico—Has Need of Her Troops at Home—Bismark and Karolyi—Neither Austria nor Prussia Going to War—Both Preparing—Smaller Powers—England—French Elections—Laboulage—Hogs and Trichinæ—Commissioners' Report.

PARIS, April 6.—The Baron Saillard has returned to Paris, after having accomplished his mission to Mexico. The *Moniteur* has announced officially "that, in consequence of communications which have been exchanged between M. Dano, French Minister in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, and the Mexican Government, the Emperor has decided that the French troops are to evacuate Mexico in three detachments; the first detachment is to take its departure in November, 1866; the second in March, 1867; and the third in November of the same year." The *Moniteur* adds that some additional financial arrangements have been concluded, which alter or modify the financial settlement contained in the treaty of Miramar; and which are intended to furnish new guarantees for the claims for the French Government and citizens. So, in little less than eighteen months, if no new complications arise, the last French soldier shall have quitted the soil of Mexico. The French, in general, seem pleased with the announcement that there is at least to be an end to the Mexican expedition. The *Debats* indeed, most venemous of all the opposition papers of France, finds in the announcement a subject of discontent. It would have the army recalled at once, this very month, and would leave Maximilian, and the French holders of Mexican bonds and all others who are concerned, to get out of the affair as best they can. It thinks the term of eighteen months too long; expresses the greatest apprehensions that probably circumstances may arise within these eighteen months to engage the interests or the honor of France still further, and in fact indefinitely; and points out that the official announcement does not declare that the actual treaty has been made, binding the French Government to bring off its troops, but only that in consequence of certain "communications" the Emperor has come to that decision; so that, says the *Debats*, he may change his decision according to events. The official journal only mentions what are his present intentions.

In all this there are the bad faults of the inveterate Orleanist faction. The circumstances which this journal thinks may arise, and which it affects to foresee, are nothing else than an attack upon Maximilian's empire by the Americans, impatient of the eighteen months' delay; and its language may be interpreted as an invitation, or provocation, to the United States to make such an attack, by way of hastening, as it were, the retirement of the remaining French troops.

Distrust these Orleanists and their organs. It seems hard to say of any party of Frenchmen, but it is impossible to help believing that they regard the Mexican question, and every other question of foreign policy of France, not from a French but from an Orleanist point of view, only to involve the Imperial Government in some unpopular war, in hopes of hurling the present dynasty from power, and bringing back those exiles from England. Everything concurs to prove the Emperor's real anxiety to have done with Mexico at the earliest possible moment consistent with his engagements; and my belief is that the evacuation of that country will be regularly and effectually accomplished in the specified time, provided France be not driven to the wall by American aggression, whereof, I trust, there is now no chance. In fact, those who know both America and France well know that a war between the two countries would be equally unpopular in both. It would be ruinous also to great political and social interests throughout the world, and I will frankly avow that one chief reason why I cannot endure the thought of it is that would enormously aggrandize the wealth and power of England, and reduce Ireland to despair for another half century.

I believe I have said something of all this before, but the enormous interests at stake will excuse me for dwelling upon it again, in a correspondence intended for American readers.

In the meantime, it seems really true that Austria is bestirring herself a little with a view of sustaining her Mexican Emperor. The telegraphic news received from Vienna on the 3d contains, among other things, this:—"According to a publication made by the War Department, the enrolments of troops from Mexico will take place each year, from three months to three months, from 1866 to 1870, inclusive." So that the said enrolments are now actually in progress; and the Austrian Government hope to be able, as the French soldiers are withdrawn, to supply their places with Croats, Hungarians, and Bohemians. Be it so. France once well out of it, let the Croats come!

But Austria is likely to have use for all her Croats nearer home, and that soon. Affairs between that power and Prussia have come to a point which seems to admit of no other solution than battle. Since the circular of M. de Bismark, calling on the smaller German powers to choose their party, and the diplomatic note of the Austrian Count Karolyi, Minister at Berlin, protesting against the armament of Prussia, and declaring that Austria means no war, and will not make any attack, but will insist upon the eleventh article, and not yield an inch, there has been no other official correspondence; but the Government organs on each side are eagerly proving—in Berlin, that Austria was the beginning of this war—in Vienna, that Prussia was. They seem on both sides to be conscious that war must come, and are only anxious to shift off the responsibility, each upon the other. Each denies that it is making any military preparation; and all mankind knows that both are doing so on a vast scale. They are not biting their thumbs at one another; but they are "biting their thumbs, sir." They resemble Moliere's "Don Juan" when he was challenged by his wife's brother. "Heaven forbid that I should fight with you—but I will be walking presently in that lonely lane which leads to the great convent, and if you attack me, we shall see. In the meantime the summons of Prussia to the smaller German powers is generally but coldly received. Little Hesse-Darmstadt has just replied, that she, Hesse-Darmstadt (with her eleven thousand men or so, will, in case of war, take part against that power which first disturbs the peace of Germany. Others have given a similar answer; others still say they hold to the strict execution of art cle eleven in the matter of the Elbe Duchies—that is to say, they side with Austria. These things might make M. de Bismark reflect a little, if he were not such a headstrong and imperious character. England, too, according to her usual custom, is trying to devise a sort of indirect and covert interference. Queen Victoria has sent the Duke of Coburg to sound the German Courts, and try to find some basis of conciliation. But nobody in Germany minds England. They all know her commercial motives and pecuniary principles and have lost all respect for her ancient continental prestige, which indeed has sunk to nothing. A pamphlet just published here, entitled Napoleon III and Prussia, is the work of some one altogether in the Prussian interest. It discusses the powers and interests of the several European powers, and points out that France is the only useful ally that Prussia can have. As for England, the writer dismisses her with contempt; she can do nothing; dares do nothing; she basely deserted the Danes (this Prussian belonging to one of the nations which attacked and despoiled Denmark, can thus taunt England with suffering such an outrage!) And the writer adds, that on the Continent of Europe there is nothing to hope or to fear from England, seeing that she has the Fenians ready to spring at her throat. It is very soothing to the well-regulated mind to find Great Britain thus falling into universal contempt.

Politics in France concentrates itself in the approaching election for the Bas Rhin, at Strasburg. The "Liberal" candidate is M. Laboutaye, of the Institute. His opponent is M. de Bussierre, present incumbent, but who has resigned with a view of appealing to the electors upon a late vote of his in the Chamber. He voted against the amendment of the "Forty-Six," asking for more liberty; and as this was represented as a breach of faith with his constituents (who elected him as a liberal) he resigned, and asks their suffrages again. Of course he is sustained by the Government influence; while M. Laboulaye, as usual, is supported by a coalition of all shades of opposition, Republicans, Orleanists, Henri-Cinquists. In all the French elections my sympathies go, as a general rule, with the supporters of the Government. In this case I the more fervently hope for the defeat of Laboulaye, inasmuch as he was, during the whole course of our Confederate struggle, a bitter, active, and unscrupulous enemy of the Confederacy. This reason of mine will, I know, seem to many of your readers a very bad reason. So they can take it for what it is worth.

I hope you are not troubling yourselves over there about *trichinosis*. It is a matter of little or no consequence. The French Government lately sent two learned commissioners to Germany to examine into the affair and make a report. They were Monsieurs Delpech, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and Regnal, Professor in the great Veterinary establishment at Alfort. They have returned and published their report. It appears by this report that the cases of disease produced by trichinæ in the hog population itself, are a very small percentage. For example, in Hanover, during twenty-one months, of 25,000 hogs there were but eleven affected. In Brunswick the proportion was greater—16 out of 14,000. The cases of human beings attacked by the trichinæ are also, it seems, very few, on the whole. The causes of these latter, say the Commissioners, may be traced to the dirty habit common in Germany of devouring raw bacon, or sausages imperfectly cooked. They report against any particular Governmental measure being taken in France on the subject; because here, they say, people are in the habit of cooking their bacon well. And *apropos* of bacon, the great ham fair of the Faubourg St. Antoine has just taken place here, and there were plenty of buyers and sellers—nobody thought of the little trichinæ—so pyramids of hams from Bayonne, and mountains of them from Mayence, went off as briskly as usual.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

ANTOINE PROBST.—The confessed murderer, Antoine Probst, has written to his parents in Germany, informing them of his situation, and admitting the killing of Cornelius Carey. In the letter he repeats the story of an accomplice, and in the last interview between him and his spiritual adviser he asserted, with the same positiveness as before, the account of the murder which he then gave. As an evidence that he is not ignorant of his situation, he wrote to his parents that he expected to be hung for the crime he had committed, and hoped they would forgive him for what he had done.

Chief Franklin has received a letter from the Captain of Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which Proust said his accomplice was a member, in which he writes that there was not any such man as described by the prisoner in the company. This is another circumstance, of the many developed, going to shake the belief in Proust's statements. Up to this time nothing whatever has been discovered in the least degree to strengthen his story; but, on the contrary, everything has tended to show its falsity. Of all the articles stolen from the farm-house, there are but two not now accounted for, and all but those have been traced to the possession of Proust.

Several of them the prisoner first said his accomplice had taken, and he continued to repeat it until he could no longer do so. His falsehood as to the possession of these articles has done much to cause a disbelief of his whole story. His counsel had a long interview with him yesterday, and it is presumed that a decision was arrived at as to the course to be pursued on Wednesday. The District Attorney designs to first call up the case of Cornstopher Dearing, and if Probst pleads not guilty to the charges, he will be tried upon it. The judges have had prepared, for their own use, a diagram of the house of Mr. Dearing and the grounds adjacent.

Yesterday afternoon the Chief of the Detective Department, in company with a gentleman connected with the German newspaper press, visited a number of the drinking houses in the old Northern Liberties, and also several sugar-houses, to ascertain if any information could be obtained to corroborate Probst's story as to his having worked at a sugar-house with Ganter seven or eight months ago, and boarded at one or two German houses meanwhile; but none of the boarding-house keepers nor the workmen in the sugar-houses had any recollection of either Probst or Ganter.

The story circulated yesterday of the prisoner having attempted to commit suicide was without foundation.

STREETS AND RAILWAYS—NEW LAWS ON THE SUBJECT—At the recent session of the Legislature acts were passed relating to the streets, of which the following gives the substance:—

The powers and authorities of the Board of Health, with respect to the removal of nuisances, are extended to all property situate on any public highway in the city, where the alleged nuisance is within one hundred yards of a dwelling house.

The Union Passenger Railway Company is authorized to lay a track on the south side of Spring Garden street from seventh to Ninth and along Norris, from Fourth to Thompson, and on Memphis street, from Norris to York; and it is also authorized to remove its tracks from Fourth street, north of Norris, and also from Susquehanna avenue, Emerald street, and York street, from Emerald to Memphis streets.

The Southwark Railroad Company are authorized to extend their road from Washington street along Swanson and Little Water to Lombard street, along Lombard to Penn street, along Penn street to Almond street, along Almond to Swanson street, so as to make a circuit from Washington street to Lombard street, but before making this addition to their road they are required to take up and remove their present tracks on Broad street, from Prime to South street, and in no event is steam to be used on the new part of the road.

Turner's lane is ordered to be vacated from Twenty-fourth street to Twenty-sixth street, and the title to the soil is given to the owners of adjoining property. The act passed May 20, 1864, to extend and open Pulaski street, as repealed, Camac street, between Germantown avenue and Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth Ward, is to be reduced in width to 25 feet. A part of Front street, beginning at the northwest corner of Front and Columbia avenue, and extending northward 165 feet 9 inches, is to be vacated by reducing the width of the street at that point 12 feet 5½ inches. The cost of paving and curbing Woodland street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, is to be paid by the property owners on that street, except the intersections and grading; and the contractors are empowered to file liens in the name of the city for the work done.

The city is required to pay, within six months after taking possession of said street, the sums named in the act of 27th May, 1863, in discharge of the chartered privileges of any plank-road or turnpike company. The grade of Dock street, from Third street to Delaware avenue according to a plan on file in the Survey Department of the city, is confirmed.

Several other acts were passed, such as the Broad Street bill and that one requiring road jurors for Philadelphia to be drawn by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as they are in other counties of the Commonwealth.

THE CORNER STONE of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo was laid on Wednesday, April 4. The collections have since been partially made. We annex some of the returns already received. They speak well for the interest felt in the new building, and promise its speedy completion:—

Right Rev James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia	$8000
Very Rev. C. J. H. Carez, Pastor of the Church of the Assumption, Philadelphia	2000
Rev Moses Whitty, Pastor of St Vincent de Paul's, Scranton	1000
Rev. A. J Mc.onomy, Chan'r, (Assistants at Cathedral)	200
Rev James O'Reilly,	200
Rev. John J. Elcock,	200
Rev. Daniel Magorien, Port Carbon	100
Francis A. Drexel, Esq., Philadelphia	1000
A. J. Antelo, Esq	1000
Dr. William V. Keating and lady	100
St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, Philadelphia	3000
St. Michael's Church Kensington	1500
St Philip's Church, Queen street	1400
St Joseph's Church, Willing's alley	1050
St. Mary's Church, South Fourth street	926
Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden street	700

ACCIDENT.—Matilda Stringniff, aged eighteen years, living on Mechanic street, had one of her fingers cut off, and hand severely injured, yesterday afternoon, by having it caught in the machinery of Ripka's mills, Manayunk.

A MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE THIEF.—Before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, a young man named William Dehaven had a hearing upon the charge of robbing errand boys of their packages, etc. The detectives have for the past six months been in search of this mean and contemptible rascal, there having been at least twenty complaints entered against him at the Central Station. His plan of thieving was as follows:—He would come across a lad in the street with a package under his arm, and in order to rob him, would request him to carry a note for him a short distance, for which he would offer to give him some money, at the same time informing the lad that he would take charge of his bundle until his return.

The little fellow, unsuspectingly, would leave the package in the care of the stranger and go the errand, but on his return would be surprised to find that the party had disappeared and taken with him the package. At the hearing, yesterday, William Gauss, a lad employed by Mr. Franklin, at Tenth and Market streets, was examined. He testified that on the 14th inst he was despatched by his employer on an errand to Fourth and Market streets, with two pairs of shoes. After proceeding some distance he met Dehaven, who asked him if he would like to make a little money. The lad replied yes; whereupon Dehaven requested him to carry a note only a few squares, mentioning that he would look after the shoes until his return. Gauss, after proceeding about a square, suspected that something was wrong and immediately returned; but Dehaven was missing as well as the shoes.

The lad informed Mr. Franklin of the fact, and a few days afterwards he met Dehaven at Tenth and Market streets, coming out of the entry of a photograph establishment, having in his possession a picture frame. Mr Franklin was notified, and he and the lad followed the prisoner to Ninth and Market streets, where the latter secreted the frame under a cornice in front of one of the dry goods stores. The frame was ascertained to have been stolen from the photograph establishment. Gauss again met the accused yesterday and ordered his arrest.

John Edward Waits, another lad, testified that the accused stole a coat and a pair of pantaloons from him at Fifth and Chesnut streets. Dehaven requested him to go an errand for him, but he refused, when upon the prisoner seized the package and ran off. The lad, when he made known his loss to his employer, was discharged.

No doubt hundreds of other lads have been robbed in like manner, and have lost their places in consequence. Dehaven was committed for a further hearing on Thursday next at two o'clock.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—A Frenchman giving the name of John J. Charioulis called on the firm of Messrs. Davis, Porter & Co., book dealers, No. 21 South Sixth street, some months ago, and solicited an engagement as travelling agent or salesman. He was supplied with a number of samples of games, toy books, etc., with the understanding that he was to return them or the cash equivalent in a few days. Yesterday morning Mr. Davis met the *travelling salesman*, and asked him why he had not fulfilled the contract. Mons. Charioulis became quite indignant, and told Mr. Davis he had made a mistake, saying, "Why, I don't know you." Mr. Davis replied, "But I know you." Mons. Charioulis said, "I think you are mistaken." An officer was called upon, and the alleged swindler was taken into custody. It was ascertained at the hearing before Alderman Beitler that he had been stopping at a number of hotels under assumed names. He was held for a further hearing on Wednesday morning next, at eleven o'clock. Parties who have employed such a man, or entrusted him with samples of goods, are requested to attend.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—The work on the Chesnut street bridge is now progressing very rapidly; 152 of the 180 scandrils required are in place, and the work of puting down the floor-beams and roadway plates has been commenced. The iron-work of the bridge, when all in its place, will weigh about 3,200,000 pounds. The extension of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad, on the west side of the river, will be finished in time for crossing the bridge with the cars, as soon as it is completed.

COMMITTED.—Sarah Campbell had a further hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Beitler, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 1213 Locust street. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that rows were of frequent occurrence at the house, and men and women were seen going in and out of the house at all hours of the night. She was committed to answer. John Connelly, charged in connection with Sarah, was not present at the hearing, having met with an accident, and fractured his leg.

PILOT FEES.—The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act allowing pilots conducting vessels from Philadelphia to the Capes of Delaware, $1·50 for every half foot of draft of such vessel, with an additional $10 for conducting vessels from the city between November 1st and April 1st of each year; also, $3 per day when detained by any master, owner, or consignee, or by ice. The proviso establishing a Board of Wardens for the port is repealed.

WATER RENTS.—The near approach of the 1st of May has caused quite a rush to the office of the Register of Water. All rents not paid by that time will have five per cent. added to the amount of the bill.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pain in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 532 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 119 Everett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Eastleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
L. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information can obtain it by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 1ut

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER OF BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at ½ before 8.
THE RAVEL TROUPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
POPULAR PRICES.

In order to meet the wishes of many families and nations, the Manager respectfully announces that the following Scale of Prices will be adopted:—

Admission.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

THIS EVENING
will be presented, the grand fairy pantomime, entitled
RAOUL;
OR,
THE MAGIC STAR,
abounding with wonderful tricks and transformations.
Raoul.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Lourel.....ANTOINE RAVEL
Bamboula.....YOUNG AMERICA
The Pet of the city,
YOUNG AMERICA,
will commence the performances with his new and startling feats on the
TIRE FLYING TRAPEZE.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
THE UNLUCKY FISHERMAN.
Nicodemus.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Bonasse.....ANTOINE RAVEL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
FOURTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission, with reserved seats.....50 cents
Box seats can secured six days in advance at C. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM R. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM R. SINN..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
in her original and beautiful conception of
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER,
Miss JOSIE ORTON,
and the strength of the Company.
New and beautiful Scenery.
Expensive Appointments, etc. etc

In active preparation,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 28,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Second Matinee Performance of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,
received on its first representation with the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST WEEK OF MADAME CELESTE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
MONDAY, April 23,
AND
EVERY NIGHT,
after careful preparation, with new scenery, Machinery, Dresses, etc., the great nautical, spectacular drama of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN;
Or, THE PHANTOM SHIP.
Vanderdecken, The Flying Dutchman, Capt. of the Phantom Ship, } .....Madame CELESTE
Admiral Colpepper.....Mr. Mackay
Toby Varnish.....Owen Marlowe
The piece will be preceded each evening by
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MADAME CELESTE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 24,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will have the honor of making his
SECOND APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA
for two years, and will appear as
ROMEO,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
which will be presented with a
SPLENDID CAST.
WEDNESDAY,
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
THE WONDER, EL NINO EDDIE,
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe
BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS,
TWO GRAND BALLETS, DRAMATIC COMPANY, and
COMIC PANTOMIME TROUPE.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

123tuthr3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings explaining the anatomy of the human system both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 f No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK...$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 25½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins or ore of about 2 feet in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LAMB'S Minors.

The Audi or appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of O. W. DAVIS, Guardian of FANNY LAMB, MARY H. LAMB, RIDGWAY LAMB, and BESSIE R. LAMB, minor children of CLAYTON B. LAMB late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, May 3, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 208 South Fifth street, Room No. 11, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 21 stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs ELIZABETH DEWOLF (late Innes).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of SAMUEL WAGNER and TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Miss MARGARET E. WILSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. JULIA W. CROSBY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN MEREDITH.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES M. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14 stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN A. WISTER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors.

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

RESTAURANT

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Samples sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8 §

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to B. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN R. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS I

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

Mexico and the Withdrawal of the French

THE French Minister has formally announced to Secretary SEWARD the intention of LOUIS NAPOLEON to withdraw the French troops from Mexico in three detachments—one in November next, and the others in May and November, 1867. This order postpones the execution of the measure to a much later date than is desirable, but it terminates, at all events, the unpleasant suspense that has so long existed as to the real purpose of the French Government. All is not lost that is in danger, and the Mexican republic is not yet destroyed, though France, in conjunction with certain other European powers, has been for three years trying to subvert and annihilate it. MAXIMILIAN has never, since the day he first set his foot on Mexican soil, been complete master of the situation, nor is his power now anything more than a flimsy fabric built on an uncertain foundation. He has been, and is still stubbornly and bravely resisted by the Liberals, who have had to fight not only against foreign mercenaries, but against the influence and strength of those base compatriots who have meanly deserted the independence and liberties of their country, and combined with an insolent invader to utterly destroy Mexican nationality. They have had to contend, too, with the serious disadvantages of inadequate resources of money and munitions of war; and nothing but a valor and patriotism which merits the admiration of all mankind, and especially of the people of the United States, would have enabled them to persevere in the unequal struggle so long and so formidably. The Mexican Minister, ROMERO, in a communication addressed to Mr. SEWARD in July, 1865, and only just published, spoke of the imperfect arms with which the Liberal troops were supplied, and asked permission to import better guns through or from this country. He said:—

"It is known that the people of Mexico are without arms. As arms are not manufactured in the republic, we are compelled to use those which we may be enabled to import. The circumstance that some of our ports are occupied and others blockaded by the French, and above all, the fact that the Government had prohibited, to our prejudice, the exportation of arms from the United States, and that we could not obtain them in Europe—because almost all the Governments of that continent are hostile to our cause—has caused the Government of Mexico, from the commencement of the war, to find itself with so small a quantity of muskets, and these in so bad a condition, that it is really surprising how the resistance has been prolonged with implements so utterly worthless."

Under conditions so unfavorable the army of JUAREZ has managed to keep up the strife against the interloping Austrian Archduke, backed by France, Austria, and Belgium; and MAXIMILIAN'S Government cannot be recognized as a Government *de facto*, much less *de jure*, so long as the Liberalists deny and oppose it at the bayonet's point. And this is a most important fact, viewed in the light of coming events, which are casting their dark and long shadows before. Even though the Mexican patriots may not be directly aided by this Government, to whose active sympathy in their behalf they have looked with so much anxious hope, yet if they can but maintain their present attitude of belligerents until the impending troubles in Europe come to a head and break out in a general conflict between the leading empires on that continent, they will practically triumph over their enemies, and secure all for which they have so gallantly striven.

It is, of course, by no means certain that the differences between Prussia and Austria will come to blows. Nor is it necessary just now to discuss that question. The simple fact that affairs in Europe are in so critical a situation as to excite apprehension there of the sudden outburst of a general war, viewed in connection with the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and the restoration within a few months of the unity of this nation, will be quite sufficient to inspire the Liberal party in Mexico with fresh hope and energy. This will be a great point gained, from which may flow consequences of the highest moment to the cause of constitutional republicanism on the North American continent. Mexico may get aid from this country in men, money, and arms, without in the slightest degree compromising the neutral obligations of our Government. Our citizens are free to go to Mexico on their individual account and engage there in the service of the Liberalists, without offending against municipal or international law, provided they go as private persons and take the whole risk of their adventure. Mr. SEWARD, moreover, said, in an official letter to Mr. ROMERO, under date of August, 1865:—

"I am not aware of any law or executive order which, at present, prohibits the exportation of arms or of money from the United States to Mexico by either of the parties at war in that country, or by the individual citizens or subjects of the respective parties. Any proceedings for that purpose must, however, not be connected with proceedings which tend to infringe the impartial neutrality which this Government has, hitherto, in every instance maintained."

If, then, the cause of Mexican nationality can be assisted, in the future by volunteers and munitions of war from the United States, in the manner described, all other necessaries will soon follow, and the fate of MAXIMILIAN'S Government be sealed. Nor can there be the least doubt that, in the event of a general war in Europe, and the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, the patriotic cause in the latter country will soon receive much more than moral aid from these States. In the present unsettled state of affairs in the opposite hemisphere, there is no telling what an hour may bring forth, and the deliverance of Mexico may be nearer than we expect.

Nitro-Glycerine.

THE recent terrible explosions from the new chemical compound known as nitro-glycerine, shows us what tremendous agencies may lie concealed all about us in the ordinary elements of nature. Forces of the most terrific energy slumber peacefully in their natural resting places until waked by the skill of man. Some of these we are already familiar with, but doubtless others of equal potency await discovery. Indeed, the whole fabric of nature is permeated and bound together by forces concerning which man knows but very little. We experiment here and there, and note results. We make some of these results serviceable to us, and deduce the laws which seem to govern them; but every now and then a terrible catastrophe—an exhibition of force which we had not counted on, and which our induction of facts had not reached—shows us how ignorant we are. We have used steam for many years, and are apparently familiar with many of the laws that govern its action, yet both science and experience are utterly at fault with reference to any reasonable explanation of many of the most terrible explosions of steam boilers that occur. There seem to be certain conditions under which steam exhibits a force altogether incommensurable with any of its ordinary manifestations. So with this nitro-glycerine: while its inventor claims that it can be handled with more safety than gunpowder, and that a burning match may be applied to it without causing an explosion, the recent terrible catastrophes that have occurred in connection with it, as well as others reported to have occurred in the Old World, show that the laws of its action are very imperfectly understood, and that it is an agent of such wonderfully destructive powers as to render its practical application to any useful purpose very doubtful. It may be that further experiments with it, and practice in its use, will point out the conditions under which it may be safely handled. There is evidently a power here which, if brought under the control of man, could be usefully applied. It might, perhaps, supercede gunpowder, both for blasting and for gunnery; but, thus far, the dangers attending its use far outweigh its probable utility in any direction.

Rebel Prosecutions of Union Officers and Soldiers Stopped.

IT has come to be quite the fashion in some of the Southern States, since the close of the war, to bring civil and criminal suits in the State courts against officers and soldiers of the Union armies for acts done in their military capacity during the Rebellion. Three thousand suits of this kind have been brought in Kentucky alone. In Virginia the United States military authorities were forced to interfere and forbid this kind of persecution of Union men.

Congress has just interfered with this pleasant pastime of our Rebel friends, by passing an act granting indemnity to our officers and soldiers for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the Rebellion, and removing all pending suits of this character to the United States Courts.

The "conservative chaps," as usual, find in this bill a great "outrage" upon the South. Probably they would like to see General GRANT arraigned before some Virginia justice of the peace on the charge of assault and battery committed upon one ROBERT E. LEE, near Appomattox Court House, in the spring of 1865; or, possibly, they hope to decetate themselves with the trial of General SHERMAN on the charge of arson, for that little bonfire in Columbia, one fine morning, a little more than a year ago.

Profit versus Right.

MR. RITTER, a "conservative" gentleman in Congress from the State of Kentucky, has lately been ventilating his ideas upon the superior profitableness of slave labor over free labor. As slavery is now abolished in the United States, we do not see that the question is one of much practical moment. Suppose Mr. RITTER could prove that slave labor *is* the more profitable; what of it? Theft is more profitable than honest toil, many times. Forgery frequently makes large returns on a very small outlay. The great bond robbery in New York, recently, proved a very profitable speculation, it is said.

The great question has always been, not is slavery profitable, but, is it *right?* This is a view of the matter not usually taken we know, by Kentucky politicians of the "conservative" order; but it is the true one, nevertheless. And even as to the question raised by Mr. RITTER, he is reviving an issue long since settled. No truth is better established than that slavery is bad economy. It *don't pay*, at least in the long run, as the present condition of the South very well shows.

Extension of the Agricultural College Act.

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill re-enacting the Agricultural College act passed in July, 1862, so that those States which have not availed themselves of the benefits of the original act, can now have an opportunity of doing so within a reasonable length of time. The provisions of the act are also made applicable to new States which may hereafter be admitted into the Union.

The Rebel communities, as soon as they are reconstructed, will thus be able to avail themselves of the provisions of this beneficent law, hitherto forfeited by their treason. This is a part of the savage "*revenge*" which the Republicans are taking upon our Southern brethren.

SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS.—The pleasant idea of assisting maimed and injured soldiers by giving them occupation in their leisure moments, in some easy form, is attracting the attention of the public, and will become popular as soon as its merits are generally known. A one-armed hero can easily carry a package and receive an equivalent for the service without feeling that he has lowered his personal dignity. There is nothing in this that indicates mendicancy. He proves, although the fatality of war has rendered him incompetent to discharge the daily duties necessary to the support of his family, that he is still willing to support himself, in some way or other. The Soldiers' Messenger Company desire and expect to meet this very need, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will warmly support all those who are endeavoring in this way to make an honest livelihood for themselves. The red-caps are to be found on every prominent corner, and it is our own fault if their services are not properly appreciated.

The Jews.

The *Jewish Messenger* maintains that the proper name of its people is, The Jews. It justifies the opposition to a proposed change of the name of the "Jews' Hospital," in this city, and insists that the sectarianism involved in the name is not an obstacle to the popularity or usefulness of the institution.

The Congregation Emmanuel have given their pastor, Dr. Adler, a Passover present of $10,000 in treasury notes.

The *Hebrew Leader* announces the retirement of its editor, J. P. Solomon, on account of increasing professional engagements. It opposes "Jewish emigration to America, except in the case of skilled artisans or practical agriculturists," and adds:—

"Those whose lives have been spent in study, and have no visible means of obtaining a livelihood, are not wanted here. They are looked upon as drones, and had better stay where they are. Young men of talent and education, who can be Israelites and still live up to the requirements of the age, would ultimately succeed; but work, labor, toil, must be the lot of those who come here."—*N. Y. Post.*

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

"Wilcox & Gibbs' Twisted Loop-stitch" NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

EAGLE MINING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle Mining Company will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, No. 603 Sansom street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Business of importance.
4 24 3t* JOHN S. THACKRAY, Trustee.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable, trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz.: to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandize, Stores, Ships, and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also of the safe delivery of Messages, Packages, or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription "SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges, and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge, and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DISPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor, at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe. In New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

I. Single Errands with a package.		II. Work for a certain time	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 20 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1 25

One day 2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp 4 Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF YARD WIDE White and Buff Ground FRENCH CHINTZES,

AT 37½ CENTS A YARD. [4 24 tuth2t

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 South SECOND STREET,

Would invite the attention of the Ladies to their

STOCK OF MATERIALS FOR

WALKING SUITS AND TRAVELLING DRESSES,

Which, we think, is unsurpassed by any house in the trade. [4 24 tuth2t4p

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S And Boys' Wear, AT REDUCED PRICES, AT HELWEG'S, No. 535 ARCH Street, below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

TRAVELLING AND WALKING SUITS.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

NOW OPEN,

CREPE POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS, CHENE MOHAIRS, PLAIN MOHAIRS, TOILE DE INDE, FOR LADIES AND MISSES' [4 24 5trp

TRAVELLING AND WALKING SUITS.

FREEMAN & CO. ARE NOW OPENING, AT No. 45 North SECOND Street, BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

At the Store lately occupied by E. Jones Lister, a complete and extensive assortment of

Rich Parlor and Chamber Furniture, In Black Walnut, Rosewood, or Mahogany.

Also, Dining Room, Common, and Kitchen Furniture. Fine Enamelled Chamber Sets, in large variety. Cane Seat Chairs, Extension Tables, Mattresses, and Bedding, Looking Glasses, etc. etc. 4 24 tuth3t4p

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL!! CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT: ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY, No. 336 South SECOND street.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 21 3m4p

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Cheapest and Best Defence against Clothes-Moths. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by every druggist. 1t

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, CHEAP AT YOST'S NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. [4 20 2w 4p

No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 29 2m4p

KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW SHADES.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY, IN GREAT VARIETY.

IT THUNDERS ALL ROUND!!

Herring's Patent Safes IN THE RECENT EXTENSIVE FIRES.

SEVEN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS IN ONE NIGHT!!!

NUMBER ONE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen:—In the destructive conflagration of the 6th inst., it was our misfortune to be located on the lower floor of the five story building No. 202 Broadway. The large Safe of your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and fifty feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire.
We got at it Saturday afternoon and found the knobs and plates melted off, and were obliged to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the Safe in first-rate condition.
Respectfully yours, KNAPP & SNIFFEN.

NUMBER TWO.
NEW YORK April 9, 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The Safe was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fal and great heat endured, the Safe has been true to its name and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house.
All my books and papers contained in the Safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling. JOHN B. LEHRMANN.

NUMBER THREE
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gents:—We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor of one of your Safes, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you, that all our Books, Papers, etc., were taken out to-day in good order, after the Safe had been exposed to an intense heat. HENRY SIEDE,
No. 202 Broadway.

NUMBER FOUR
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Gents:—I am happy to say that having recovered my Safe (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, and having opened it, I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Government stocks, belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for safe keeping perfectly safe and uninjured. This safe stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellency of your Safes.
C. C. RICHMOND.

NUMBER FIVE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., No 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The large Safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon. It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being stained.
FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.,
Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.

NUMBER SIX.
NEW YORK, April 9 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co.:—I this morning received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the Safe purchased of you some years since and, to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The Safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your Safe.
J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN.
NEW YORK, April 6, 1866.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gents:—The Herring's Patent Safe we bought of you a few years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fire, corner Broadway and Barclay streets. The contents of our building, No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, were entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained—books, papers, and money—are all as good as new.
H. J. BANG, No 231 Broadway.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. HERRING & CO., New York. HERRING & CO., Chicago.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Herring's Patent Champion Safes, THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN, AND

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S New Patent Bankers' Safes, Made with "The Franklinite," or Patent Crystallized Iron.

THE ONLY METAL KNOWN WHICH WILL DEFY A BURGLAR'S DRILL. 4 24 tuths 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—M'me Celeste made her appearance last evening in the part of "Captain Vanderdecken." Captain Marryatt has written a novel on the subject of the "Flying Dutchman," which is full of romance and interest. From this novel we suppose that the various plays that have been given are taken. All the dramatizations, however, have been exceedingly tiresome, the only point about them being the clever manner in which the interest of the story is got rid of. The version at the Arch is no exception. It is perfectly incomprehensible and without a point of interest to give effect to the tableaux and the splendid stage effects, which are so admirably given. The numerous front scenes required to give the time necessary for preparation for the grand tableaux, render the piece wearisome in the extreme, and make the audience lose sight of the plot. Madame Celeste was admirably graceful. Her costume was picturesque, and the shadowy effect of the unreality of the person of "Vanderdecken" skilfully represented by the hazy grey drapery. But we had not enough of Celeste—she appears rarely, and then merely to form a tableau. She is nothing in the action of the play, though the object of it to all others. This is a great fault for a star piece, for the star is of course the attraction. The *Flying Dutchman* has been put on the stage most admirably. The disappearance of "Lestelle" with "Vanderdecken" from the rocks down into the sea, followed by the rising of the phantom ship, and its gradual increase of size, was the most mystical and wonderful scene we remember to have seen. The rising of the waters is done, too, with great *reality*, the boat actually swims on the rising waters. For its *mise en scene* the piece should attract. Celeste as far as she has scope is excellent—her pantomime as graceful and expressive as ever. Her face, too, made up so as thoroughly to disguise her sex, portrays the long weariness and agony of this eternal wanderer of the waves. The piece, we would suggest, would be long enough without a farce. It will be repeated every evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth had a very large audience, though many of the seats were not filled, but probably these had been bought by speculators, who had not succeeded in reselling them; certainly there was not a seat unsold in the house. Mr. Booth's reception was unanimously enthusiastic. He was called once before the curtain but made no speech. More deponent saveth not, as there was no possibility of obtaining even seeing, hearing, or sitting room in the house. This evening Mr. Booth plays "Romeo," and Miss Graham "Juliet."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell played the "Pearl of Savoy," to the great delight of her admirers, many of whom had never seen her in any other *role* than that of "Fanchon." *The Pearl of Savoy* will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Raoul, or the Magic Star*, in fourteen tableaux, with Francois Ravel, will be given this evening. Young America on the flying trapeze, and the laughable pantomime of *The Unlucky Fisherman*, with Gabriel and Antoine, form a most attractive bill for this evening.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MAD'LLE NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES.—This young lady, whose recent debut as a *comedienne*, both in Baltimore and in this city, was so eminently successful, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by a number of her personal friends. As the whole affair is in the hands of judicious persons, it will no doubt be worthy of the talents of the *jeune beneficiare*. That she has genius no one that has witnessed her rendition of "Fanchon" can doubt. Though quite young, she is a most accomplished singer, and in the matter of playful humor she can only be exceeded by such practised artists as Maggie Mitchell and Charlotte Thomson. In the particular line she has chosen she promises to achieve fame. A most agreeable countenance, and exquisite taste in costume, will go far to make her a public favorite. We hope that her friends will make the occasion of her benefit a real compliment, befitting the outset of one who is destined to become "a bright particular star" of the dramatic profession.

REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH,

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS,

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "anchories," "lepines," and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the rerun of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very

Highest Grade Known to Chronometry,

Unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior.

All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.

As the high reputation of our watches has caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

4 25 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY N. Y.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivaled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 00 usual price $5 50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

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The collection will be arranged for examination on Monday afternoon.

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4 21 3t AUCTIONEER.

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THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official Correspondence of the State Department.

DESPATCHES FROM MR. SEWARD AND M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Demands of France.

MODERATION OF NAPOLEON

The Position of Austria.

MINISTER MOTLEY PROTESTS AGAINST FRANCIS JOSEPH'S AIDING MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. Seward's Instructions.

PACIFIC RELATIONS DESIRABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives in response to the resolution asking for information in relation to the proposed evacuation of Mexico by the French military forces, inclosing a number of documents, among which are the following:—

MR. SEWARD TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 12.—SIR:—On the 6th of December I had the honor to submit to you, in writing, for the information of the Emperor, a communication upon the subject of affairs in Mexico as affected by the presence of French armed forces in that country.

On the 29th of January thereafter you favored me with a reply to that communication, which reply had been transmitted to you by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, under the date of the 9th of the same month. I have submitted it to the President of the United States. It is now made my duty to revert to the interesting question which has thus been brought under discussion. In the first place, I take notice of points which are made by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He declared that the French expedition into Mexico had in it nothing hostile to the institutions of the New World, and still less of anything hostile to the United States.

As proofs of this friendly statement, he refers to the aid in blood and treasure which France contributed in our heroic military war to the cause of our national independence; to the preliminary proposition that France made to us that we should join her in her expedition to Mexico; and, finally, to the neutrality which France has practised in the painful civil war through which we have just successfully passed. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge that the assurances thus given on the present occasion, that the French expedition, in its original design, had no political objects or motives, harmonize entirely with the expressions which abound in the earlier correspondence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which arose out of the war between France and Mexico.

We accept with especial pleasure the reminiscence of our traditional friendship.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys next assures us that the French Government is disposed to hasten as much as possible the recall of its troops from Mexico. We hail the announcement as being a virtual promise of relief to this Government from the apprehensions and anxieties which were the burden of that communication of mine which M. Drouyn de Lhuys has under consideration.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to declare that the only aim of France in pursuing her enterprise in Mexico has been to follow up the satisfaction to which she had a right, after having resorted to coercive measures when measures of every form had been exhausted.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys says that it is known how many and legitimate were the claims of French subjects which caused the resort to arms. He then reminds us how on a former occasion the United States had waged war on Mexico. On this point it seemed equally necessary and proper to say that the war thus referred to was not made or sought by the United States, but was accepted by them under provocations of a very grave character. The transaction is past, and the necessity and justice of the proceedings of the United States are questions which now rest only within the province of history. France, I think, will acknowledge that neither in the beginning of our Mexican war, nor in its prosecution, nor in the terms on which we retired from that successful contest, did the United States assume any position inconsistent with the principles which are now maintained by us in regard to the French expedition in Mexico.

We are, as we have been, in relations of amity and friendship equally with France and with Mexico, and, therefore, we cannot, consistently with those relations constitute ourselves a judge of the original merits of the war which is waged between them. We can speak concerning that war only so far as we are affected by its bearing upon ourselves and upon republican and American institutions on this continent.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys declares that the French army, in entering Mexico, did not carry monarchical traditions in the folds of its flag. In this connection he refers to the fact that there were, at the time of the expedition, a number of influential men in Mexico who despaired of obtaining order out of the conditions of republican rule then existing there, and who, therefore, cherished the idea of taking back upon monarchy.

In this connection we are reminded that one of the later Presidents of Mexico offered to use his power for the re-establishment of royalty. We are further informed that, at the time of the French invasion, the persons before referred to deemed the moment to have arrived for making an appeal to the people of Mexico in favor of monarchy. M. Drouyn de Lhuys remarks that the French Government did not deem it a duty to discourage that supreme effort of the powerful party which had its origin long anterior to the French expedition.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys observes that the Emperor, faithful to the maxims of public right, which he holds in common with the United States, declared on that occasion that the question of change of institutions rested solely on the suffrages of the Mexican people. In support of this statement M. Drouyn de Lhuys gives us a copy of a letter which the Emperor addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition on the capture of Puebla, which letter contained the following words:—"Our object, you know, is not to impose on the Mexicans a government against their will, nor to make our success aid the triumph of any party whatsoever. I desire that Mexico may rise to a new life, and that soon, regenerated by a government founded on the national will, on principles of order and of progress and of respect for the laws of nations, she may acknowledge by her friendly relations that she owes to France her repose and her prosperity."

France is acquainted with the relations of the United States towards the other American States, to which I have referred, and is aware of the sense that the American people entertain in regard to the obligations and duties due from them to those other States.

We are thus brought back to the single question which formed the subject of my communication of the 6th of December last, namely:—"the desirableness of an adjustment of a question, the continuance of which must be necessarily prejudicial to the harmony and friendship which have hitherto always existed between the United States and France."

This Government does not undertake to say how the claims of indemnity and satisfaction for which the war which France is waging in Mexico was originally instituted shall now be adjusted, in discontinuing what in its progress has become a war of political intervention, dangerous to the United States, and to republican institutions in the American hemisphere. Recognizing France and the republic of Mexico as belligerents engaged in war, we leave all questions concerning those claims and indemnities to them. The United States rest content with submitting to France the exigencies of an embarrassing situation in Mexico, and expressing the hope that France may find some manner which shall at once be consistent with her interests and honor, and with the principles and interests of the United States, to relieve that situation without injurious delay.

L. Drouyn de Lhuys repeats on this occasion what he has heretofore written, namely:—that it depends much upon the general Government to facilitate their desire of the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. He argues that the position which the United States have assumed has nothing incompatible with the existence of monarchial institutions in Mexico. He draws to his support, on this point, the fact that the President of the United States, as well as the Secretary of State, in official papers, declaim all thought of propagandism on the American continent in favor of republican institutions.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys draws in also the fact that the United States holds friendly relations with the Emperor of Brazil, as they held similar relations with Iturbide, the Mexican Emperor, in 1822.

From these positions, M. Drouyn de Lhuys makes the deduction that neither any fundamental maxim nor any precedent in the diplomatic history of this country creates any necessary antagonism between the United States and the form of government over which the Prince Maximilian presides in the ancient capital of Mexico.

I do not think it would be profitable, and therefore I am not desirous to engage in the discussions which M. Drouyn de Lhuys has thus raised. It will be sufficient for my purpose on the present occasion to assert and to give reassurance of our desire to facilitate the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and for that purpose to do what however shall be compatible with the positions we have heretofore taken upon the subject, and with our just regard to the sovereign rights of the republic of Mexico. Further or otherwise than this France could not expect us to go.

Having thus reassured France, it seems necessary to state anew the position of this Government as it was set forth in my letter of the 6th of December, as follows:—"Republican and domestic institutions on this continent are deemed most congenial with and most beneficial to the United States. Where the people of any country, like Brazil now, or Mexico in 1822, have voluntarily established and acquiesced in monarchical institutions of their own choice, free from all foreign control or intervention, the United States do not refuse to maintain relations with such Governments or seek through propagandism, by force or intrigue, to overthrow those institutions.

"On the contrary, where a nation has established institutions republican and domestic, similar to our own, the United States assert, in their behalf, that no foreign nation can rightfully intervene by force to subvert republican institutions, and establish those of an antagonistical character."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, seems to think that I have made a double reproach against the Prince Maximilian's alleged Government of the difficulty it encounters and of the assistance it borrows from foreign powers. In that respect M. Drouyn de Lhuys contends that the obstacles and the resistance which Maximilian has been obliged to wrestle with have in themselves nothing especial against the form of the institutions which he is supposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to have established.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys maintains that Maximilian's Government is undergoing the lot quite common to new powers, while above all it has the misfortune to have to bear the consequences of discords which have been produced under a previous Government. M. Drouyn de Lhuys represents this misfortune and this lot to be in effect the misfortune and lot of governments which have not found armed competitors, and which have enjoyed in peace an uncontrolled authority. M. Drouyn de Lhuys alleges that revolts and intestine wars are the normal condition of Mexico, and he further insists that the opposition made by some military chiefs to the establishment of an empire under Maximilian is only the natural consequence of the same want of discipline and the same prevalence of anarchy of which his predecessors in power in Mexico have been victims.

It is not the purpose, nor would it be consistent with the character of the United States, to deny that Mexico had been for a long time the theatre of factions and intestine war. The United States confess this fact with regret, and all the more sincerely because the experience of Mexico has been not only painful for her own people, but has been also of unfortunate evil influence on other nations. On the other hand, it is neither a right of the United States nor consistent with their friendly disposition towards Mexico to reproach the people of that country with her past calamities much less to invoke or approve of the infliction of punishment when inflicted upon them by strangers for their political errors.

The Mexican population have, and their situation has, some peculiarities which are doubtless well understood by France. Early in the present century they were forced, by convictions which mankind cannot but respect, to cast off a foreign monarchical rule which they deemed incompatible with their welfare and aggrandizement. They were forced at the same time, by convictions which the world must respect, to attempt the establishment of republican institutions without the full experience and practical education and habits which would render these institutions all at once firm and satisfactory. Mexico was a theatre of conflict between European, commercial, ecclesiastical, and political institutions and dogmas, and novel American ideas. She had African slavery, colonial restrictions and ecclesiastical monopolies.

In the chief one of these particulars she had a misfortune which she shared by the United States, while the latter were happily exempted from the other misfortunes. We cannot deny that all the anarchy in Mexico, of which M. Drouyn de Lhuys complains, was necessarily and even wisely endured in the attempts to lay sure foundations of broad republican liberty.

I do not know whether France can rightfully be expected to concur in this view, which alleviates, in our mind, the errors, misfortunes, and calamities of Mexico. However this may be, we fall back upon the principle that no foreign State can rightfully intervene in such trials as those of Mexico, and on the ground of a desire to correct those errors, deprive the people thereof of their natural right of domestic and republican freedom.

All the injuries and wrongs which Mexico can have committed against any other State have found a severe punishment in consequences which legitimately followed their commission. Nations are not authorized to correct each other's errors, except so far as is necessary to prevent or redress injuries affecting themselves.

If one State has a right to intervene in any other State to establish discipline constituting itself a judge of the occasion, then every State has the same right to intervene in the affairs of every other nation, being in itself alone the arbiter both in regard to the time and the occasion. The principle of intervention thus practically carried out would seem to render all sovereignty and independence, and even all international peace and amity, uncertain and precarious.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to remark that as for the support which Maximilian receives from the French army, as well, also, as for the support which has been lent to him by Belgian and Austrian volunteers, those supports cause no hindrance to the freedom of his resolutions in the affairs of his Government. M. Drouyn de Lhuys asks, "What State is there that does not need allies, either to form or to defend?"

As to the great powers, such as France and England, do they not constantly maintain foreign troops in their armies? When the United States fought for their independence, did the aid given by France cause that movement to cease to be truly national? Shall it be said that the contest between the United States and the recent insurgents was not in a like manner a national war because thousands of Irishmen and Germans were found fighting under the flag of the Union? Arguing from anticipated answers to these questions, M. Drouyn de L'huys reaches a conclusion that the character of Maximilian's Government cannot be contested, nor can its efforts to consolidate itself be contested on the ground of the employment of foreign troops.

M. Drouyn de L'huys, in this argument, seems to us to have overlooked two important facts, namely:—First, that the United States, in this correspondence, have assigned definite limits to the right of alliance, incompatible with our assent to his argument; and secondly, the fact that the United States have not at any time accepted the supposed Government of the Prince Maximilian as a constitutional or legitimate form of government in Mexico, capable or fitted to form an alliance.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at the end of his very elaborate and able review, recapitulates his exposition in the following words:—"The United States acknowledge the rights we had to make war in Mexico. On the other part, we admit, as they do, the principle of non-intervention. This double postulate includes, as it seems to me, the elements of an agreement. The right to make war, which belongs, as Mr. Seward declares, to every sovereign nation, implies the right to secure the results of war.

"We have not gone across the ocean merely for the purpose of showing our power, and of inflicting chastisement on the Mexican Government. After a train of fruitless remonstrances, it was our duty to demand guarantees. We could not look for justice from a Government whose bad faith we had proved on so many occasions. We find them now engaged in the establishment of a regular Government, which shows itself disposed honestly to keep its engagements.

"In this relation we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be reached, and we are striving to make with the Emperor Maximilian arrangements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider at an end the service of the army upon Mexican soil. The Emperor has given an order to write in this same sense to our Minister at Mexico. We fall back at that moment on the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct. Our interest no less than our honor commands us to claim from all the uniform application of it.

"Trusting the spirit of equity which animates the Cabinet of Washington, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will themselves concur, to the law which they invoke, by observing in regard to Mexico a strict neutrality. When you (meaning the Marquis de Montholon) shall have informed me of the resolution of the Federal Government, I shall be able to indicate to you the nature of the results of our negotiation with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of our troops."

I have already, and not without much reluctance, made the comments upon the arguments of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which seem to be necessary to guard against the inference of concurrence in questionable positions which might be drawn from our entire silence. I think that I can, therefore, afford to leave the recapitulation of those arguments without such an especial review as would necessarily be prolix and perhaps hypercritical. The United States have not claimed, and they do not claim, to know what arrangement the Emperor may make for the adjustment of claims for indemnity and redress in Mexico. It would be on our part an act of intervention to take cognizance of them.

We adhere to our position that the war in question has become a political war between France and the Republic of Mexico, injurious and dangerous to the United States and to the republican cause; and we ask only that in that respect and character it may be brought to an end. It would be illiberal on the part of the United States to suppose that in desiring or pursuing preliminary arrangements the Emperor contemplates the establishment in Mexico before withdrawing his forces, of the very institutions which constitute the material ground of the exceptions taken against his intervention by the United States. It would be still more illiberal to suppose for a moment that he expects the United States to lend themselves indirectly to an acquiescence to support the obnoxious institutions.

On the contrary, we understand him as announcing to us his immediate purpose to bring to an end the service of the armies in Mexico, to withdraw them, and in good faith to fall back without stipulation or condition on our part upon the principle of non intervention, upon which he is henceforth agreed with the United States. We cannot understand his appeal to us for an assurance that we, ourselves will abide by our own principles of non-intervention, in any other sense than as the expression in a friendly way of the expectation that when the people of Mexico shall have been left absolutely free from the operation, effects, and consequences of his own political and military intervention, we will ourselves respect their self-established sovereignty and independence.

In this view of the subject only can we consider his appeal pertinent to the case. Regarding it in only this aspect, we meet the Emperor frankly. He knows the form and character of this Government. The nation can be bound only by treaties which have the concurrence of the President and two-thirds of the Senate. A formal treaty would be objectionable, as unnecessary, except a disavowal of bad faith on our part to disarm suspicion in regard to a matter concerning which we have given no cause for questioning our loyalty; or else such a treaty would be refused on the ground that the application for it by the Emperor of France was unhappily a suggestion of some sinister or unfriendly reservation or purpose on his part in withdrawing from Mexico.

Diplomatic assurances, given by the President in behalf of the nation can at best be but the expressions of confident expectation, on his part, that the persons administration, ever changing, in conformity and adaptation to the national will, does not misunderstand the settled principles and policy of the American people. Explanations cannot properly be made by the President in any case wherein it would be deemed, for any reason, objectionable on grounds of public policy by the treaty-making power of the Government to introduce or entertain negotiations.

With these explanations, I proceed to say that in the opinion of the President, France need not, for a moment, delay the promised withdrawal of her military forces from Mexico, and her putting the principle of non-intervention into full and complete practice in regard to Mexico, through any apprehension that the United States will prove unfaithful to the principles and policy in that respect which, on their behalf, it has been my duty to maintain in this now very lengthened correspondence. The practice of this Government, from its beginning, is a guarantee to all nations of the respect of the American people for the free sovereignty of the people in every other State.

We received the instruction from Washington. We applied it sternly in our early intercourse, even with France.

The same principle and practice have been uniformly inculcated by all our statesmen, interpreted by all our jurists, maintained by all our Congresses, and acquiesced in without practical dissent on all occasions by the American people. It is in reality the chief element of foreign intercourse in our history. Looking simply towards the point to which our attention has been steadily confined, the relief of the Mexican embarrassments without disturbing our relations with France, we shall be gratified when the Emperor shall inform us, either through the channel of your esteemed correspondence or otherwise, definitive information of the time when French military operations may be expected to cease in Mexico.

Here I might perhaps properly conclude this note. Some obscurity, however, might be supposed to rest upon the character of the principle of non intervention, which we are authorized to suppose is now agreed upon between the United States and France as a rule for their future government in regard to Mexico. I shall, therefore, reproduce on this occasion, by way of illustration, some of the forms in which that principle has been maintained by us in our previous intercourse with France. In 1861, when alluding to the possibility that the Emperor might be invoked by Rebel emissaries from the United States to intervene in our civil war, I observed:—"The Emperor of France has given abundant proofs that he considers the people in every country the rightful source of authority, and that its only legitimate objects are their safety, freedom, and welfare."

Have they ever yet fully understood and accepted them? Has anything but disappointment upon disappointment and disaster upon disaster resulted from their misapprehensions? After near four hundred years of such disappointments and disasters, is the way of Providence in regard to America still so mysterious that it cannot be understood and confessed? Columbus, it was said, had given a new world to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. What has become of the sovereignty of Spain in America? Richelieu occupied and fortified a large portion of the continent, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Straits of Belle Isle. Does France yet retain that important appendage to the crown of her sovereign?

Great Britain acquired a dominion surpassing by an hundred-fold in length and breadth her native realm. Has not a large portion of it been already formally resigned? To whom have those vast dominions, with those founded by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Swedes, been resigned, but the American nations, the growth of European colonists and exiles who have come hither, bringing with them the arts, the civilization, and the virtues of Europe? Has not the change been beneficial to society on this continent? Has it not been more beneficial, even to Europe itself, than continued European domination, if it had been possible, could have been?

The American nations which have grown up here are free and self-governing. They have made themselves so from inherent vigor and in obedience to absolute necessity. Is it possible for European States to plunge them again into a colonial state, and hold them there? Would it be desirable for them and for Europe if it were possible? The balances of power among the nations of Europe is maintained not without numerous strong armies and frequent conflicts, while the sphere of political ambition there is bounded by the ocean that surrounds that continent. Would it be possible to maintain it at all if this vast continent, with all its population, resources and great forces, should once again be brought within that sphere?

On the contrary, of all these suppositions, is it not manifest that these American nations were called into existence to be the home of freemen; that the States of Europe have been intrusted by Providence with their fuller development, and all its responsibilities and powers are necessarily withdrawn to the relief and benefit of the parties and of mankind when these parties become able to choose their own system of government, and to make and administer their own laws? If they err in this choice, or in the conduct of their affairs, it will be found wise to leave them, like all other States, the privilege and responsibility of determining and correcting the error by which they are, of course, the principal sufferers.

On the 8th of May, 1862, Mr. Dayton was instructed to express to M. Thouvenal the desire of the United States that peaceful relations may soon be restored between France and Mexico, upon bases just to both parties, and favorable to the independence and sovereignty of the people of Mexico, which is equally the interest of France and all other enlightened nations.

On the 21st of June, 1862, Mr. Dayton was authorized to speak, on behalf of the United States, concerning the condition of Mexico, in these words:—"France has a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the cause. We have a right to insist that France shall not improve the war she makes to raise up in Mexico an anti-Republican, anti-American Government, or to maintain such a Government there."

Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Marquis de Montholon, etc.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

[Translation.]

PARIS, April 5, 1866.

To Marquis de Montholon:—SIR—I have read with all the attention which it deserves the answer of the Secretary of State to my dispatch of the 9th of January last. The scrupulous care with which Mr. Seward has pleased to analyze that dispatch, and the extended considerations upon which he has entered to define in regard to the expose which I have made of the conduct of France in the affairs of Mexico, the doctrines which are the basis of the international policy of the United States, bear witness in our eyes of the interest which the Cabinet of Washington attaches to putting aside all misapprehension.

We find therein the evidence of its desire to cause the sentiments of amity which the traditions of a long alliance have cemented between our two countries, to prevail over the accidental divergencies often inevitable in the movement of affairs and relations of governments. It is in this disposition that we have appreciated the communication which the Secretary of State has addressed to you on the 1st of January last. I will not follow Mr. Seward in the developments he has given to the exposition of the principles which direct the policy of the American Union.

It does not appear to me opportune or profitable to prolong, on points of doctrine or of history, a discussion where we may differ in opinion from the government of the United States will but endanger to the interests of the two countries. I think it better to serve those interests by abstaining from discussing assertions in my opinion very contestible, in order to take action on assurances which may contribute to facilitate our understanding. We never hesitate to offer to our friends the explanations they ask from us, and we hasten to give to the Cabinet of Washington all those which may enlighten on the purpose we are pursuing in Mexico, and on the loyalty of our intentions.

We have said to it at the same time that the certainty that we should acquiesce in its resolution to observe, in regard to that country after our departure, a policy of non-intervention, would hasten the moment when it would be possible for us, without compromising the interests which led us there, to withdraw our troops and put an end to an occupation the duration of which we are seriously desirous to abridge.

In his dispatch of the 12th of February last, Mr. Seward calls to mind on his part that the government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the rule of conduct which it received from Washington, by practicing invariably the principle of non-intervention, and adds, "that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should show itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico."

We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not any longer to delay the adoption of measures intended to prepare for the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first being intended to depart in the month of November, 1866; the second in March, 1867, and the third in the month of November, of the same year.

You will please to communicate this decision officially to the Secretary of State.

Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

To the Marquis de Montholon, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

My Dear Marquis:—I hasten, in advance of the departure of the mail, to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 21st inst., together with the copy of a dispatch you were pleased to give me, which was addressed to you on the 5th inst. by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the empire of France replies to the communication I had the honor to address you concerning Mexican affairs, on the 12th of February last. The subject will early receive the consideration of the President of the United States.

I am, my dear Marquis, very faithfully yours.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Marquis de Montholon, &c., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

(No. 167.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.

SIR: Mr. Bigelow informs me, by a dispatch of the 13th of February, that he learned from an unofficial source, that Gregoris Barandian, the diplomatic representative of the Archduke Maximilian formerly Secretary of Legation under Senor Robles, at Washington, is now in Paris to fit out ten thousand Austrians, who, he says, are ready to embark from Trieste for Mexico. The Mexican Commissioner informed him that there was no money in his hands. I am not sure of learning the result of the Ministers sent here, as the money it furnished must come through indirect and concealed channels.

You are instructed to inquire concerning the facts, and if they justify the report to bring it to the knowledge of the Austrian government seasonably.

That the United States cannot regard with unconcern a proceeding which would seem to bring Austria into an alliance with the invaders of Mexico, to subvert the domestic republic and build up foreign imperial institutions, it is hoped Austria will give us frank explanations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. L. Motley, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1866.

SIR: I have your dispatch of the 27th of February (No. 160), by which we learn that efforts are now made to induce the Austrian government to consent that four thousand volunteers may be levied within that empire this year, for Mexico, on the ground that the supplementary articles of the Convention of Miramare permitted two thousand each year, and that none were forwarded in the year 1865.

Upon this statement of facts you express the opinion that the consent desired will probably be accorded by the Imperial government, so that if the funds can be obtained for paying, equipping and transporting four thousand officers and volunteers, they will be found, and may be expected in Mexico this year. At the same time you state it is your opinion that the funds have not been furnished. The case thus presented renders it proper that I should call your especial attention to my dispatch No. 167, which bears the date of and is sent forward this day. In preparing that dispatch I anticipated the case substantially which your communication now presents.

You cannot, while practising the courtesy and respect which are due to the Austrian government, be either too earnest or too emphatic in the protest you have been directed to make. In performing this duty you may be assisted by information of the actual state of the question concerning the recent intervention in Mexico at the present moment. With this view, I give you, confidentially, a copy of my note, addressed to M. Montholon on the 12th day of February last. As yet, no reply has been received to this note, nor have its contents become public. You will, therefore, see the propriety of being discreet in such use of it as you may find it necessary to make. After reading that paper you will be justified in saying that the American government and people would not be likely to be pleased with seeing Austria, at this juncture, assume the character of a protector to the foreign military Power which, claiming the power of an empire, is attempted to be set up upon the supposed subverted foundations of the republic of Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. Lathrop Motley, Esq., &c., Vienna.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

[No. 173.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1866.

SIR—An informal note has just been received from Mr. Bigelow, the United States Minister at Paris. In this note Mr. Bigelow states in substance as follows: The *Moniteur* of the 21st of March announces that a military convention was signed at Vienna on the 15th, between the Austrian government and the representative of Maximilian, supplementary to a convention of the same nature which had been previously concluded between the same parties. The purpose of this engagement, says the *Moniteur*, is to insure the enrolment necessary to keep full the Austrian corps in Mexico.

Mr. Bigelow further writes as follows: "I have seen it stated in another journal that a line of steamers is to be started from Trieste to Vera Cruz, to ply regularly after the 1st of April."

Again, Mr Bigelow furnishes an extract from the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 21st of March: "We learn from the *Frendenblatt* of Vienna that the enlistment for Mexico will begin immediately; that the funds have been received from Paris two months since."

Your dispatches of dates, almost as late as that of Mr. Bigelow's note, are silent upon the rumors which he brings to the notice of the government. It is possible that more authentic information, which you may be expecting concerning the disposition and designs of the Austrian government may enable you to treat the matters mentioned by Mr. Bigelow with indifference, in looking at the matter, however, from one point of observation, the rumors referred to are deemed sufficient to entitle us to ask a friendly and just exposition of the imperial royal government of the relations which it proposes to assume or maintain henceforth in regard to Mexico. You are expected, therefore, to execute the instructions which have heretofore been sent to you to that effect and it is thought proper that you should state that, in the event of hostilities being carried on hereafter in Mexico by Austrian subjects, under the command or with the sanction of the government of Vienna, the United States will feel themselves at liberty to regard these hostilities as constituting a state of war by Austria against the Republic of Mexico, and in regard to such war waged at this time, and under existing circumstances, the United States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral spectators.

The President may desire to call attention of Congress to this interesting subject. You will see the importance, therefore, of obtaining the information which is desired as early as may be practicable, consistently with the courtesies due to Austria as a friendly government.

Should you, however, find important reasons, now unknown to us, for deferring the execution of this instruction, you will be at liberty to exercise your discretion and report the reasons to us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To J. Lathrop Motley, Esq., Vienna.

[MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1866.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 27th of March (No. 165), which brings the important announcement that a treaty, called a "military supplementary convention," was ratified on the 5th of that month between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Maximilian, who claims to be an Emperor in Mexico. You inform me that it is expected that about one thousand volunteers will be shipped, under this treaty, from Triest to Vera Cruz very soon, and that at least as many more will be shipped in the autumn.

I have hereto ore given you the President's instructions, to ask for explanations, and conditionally to inform the government of Austria that the dispatch of military expeditions by Austria, under such an arrangement as the one which seems now to have been announced, will be regarded with serious concern by the United States.

The subject has now been further considered in connection with the official information thus recently received. The time seems to have arrived when the attitude of this government in relation to Mexican affairs should be once again frankly and distinctly made known to the Emperor of Austria, and all powers whom it may directly concern. The United States, for reasons which seem to them to be just, and to have their foundation in the laws of nations, maintain that the domestic republican government with which they are in relations of friendly communication is the only legitimate government existing in Mexico; that a war has for a period of several years been waged against that republic by the government of France, which was begun with a disclaimer of all political or dynastic designs; that that war has substantially taken upon itself, and now distinctly wears, the character of a European intervention to overthrow that domestic Republican government, and to erect in its stead a European imperial military despotism by military force. The United States, in view of the character of their own political institutions, their proximity and intimate relations towards Mexico, and their just influence in the political affairs of the American continent, cannot consent to the accomplishment of that purpose by the means described.

The United States have therefore addressed themselves, as they think reasonably to the government of France, and have asked that its military forces engaged in that objectionable political invasion may desist from further intervention and be withdrawn from Mexico. A copy of the last communication upon this subject which was addressed by us to the government of France is herewith transmitted for your special information. This paper will give you the true situation of the question.

It will also enable you to satisfy the government of Vienna that the United States must be no less opposed to military interventions for political objects hereafter in Mexico by the government of Austria, than they are opposed to any further intervention of the same character in that country by France. You will, therefore, at as early a day as may be convenient, bring the whole case in a becoming manner to the attention of the Imperial Royal government. You are authorized to state that the United States sincerely desire that Austria may find it just and expedient to come upon the same ground of non-intervention in Mexico which is maintained by the United States, and to which they have invited France.

You will communicate to us the answer of the Austrian government to this proposition.

This government could not but regard as a matter of serious concern the dispatch of any troops from Austria for Mexico while the subject which you are thus directed to present to the Austrian government remains under consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To J. Lathrop Motley, Esq., Vienna.

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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW

Are NOW opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets.

These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

No. 910 ARCH Street,

3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL

2 1 thstu2m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,

3 27 tuths2m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.

Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.

100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c to $1·50.

300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

3 27 1m No. 730 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful Resilience* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *home*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

D

INTERESTING ITEMS.

EAGER TO DISTINGUISH.—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* asserts, on the authority of a Washington correspondent, that a Virginia clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, having been ordered before the Board for the examination of clerks the other day, was asked this question:—"Mr. ——, are you a grammarian?" He answered—"No, sir, I am a Virginian."

A PAINFUL CASE OF INSANITY.—A man from Milford, Mass., named Parrish, while working at Hartford, Conn., recently fell in love with a girl, and became insane because her parents would not let him solicit her hand. He went to Milford, nearly killed his father and mother, and fled to the woods. The inhabitants turned out and hunted him down, and he is now in the Retreat at Hartford.

CHICAGO A BETTER HOME FOR CHOLERA THAN PHILADELPHIA.—The Chicago *Tribune* remarks:—"We have made a careful computation, and find that each city scavenger has only thirty miles of street on an average to attend to; and admitting that not another particle of filth be deposited, the united efforts of our numerous scavengers would clear up every particle of dirt in about six years and make ours a clean city."

A NATURAL WATERFALL.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Register* says:—"A gentleman of this city is the happy possessor of a bright little daughter six months old. When the child was born the head was entirely devoid of hair, except that portion of the head which, with ladies, is covered by the waterfall, and this portion was covered with a thick growth of jet-black hair three inches long, and precisely in the shape of the most approved 'waterfall.'"

A HUGE ROOF.—An immense work is at present under way at the entrance of the Paris terminus of the Western Railway, in the Rue St. Lazare. It is an iron roof, constructed over the thirty-one lines of rail which start from that point, and which was formerly called the Place de l'Europe, under which the trains passed through two stone tunnels. The tunnels have been removed, and a road will be constructed over the iron roof.

LUXURY IN PARIS.—The demand for all articles of luxury was never greater in Paris than it is at present, and shopkeepers are profiting by it to demand extravagant prices. In fact, some of them admit that if they did not ask high prices they would lose their fashionable customers. In many trades the supply is not equal to the demand, and the deficiency of hands requires those employed to work additional hours, for which they are liberally remunerated.

LIBRARIES IN ITALY.—Regenerated Italy has an inquiring mind. The people read, and libraries are springing up in all directions. The total number, three months ago, was 210; of which 164 are open to the public—46 not so. These 210 libraries contain 4,149,287 volumes. Emilia possesses more than a quarter of these. Lombardy is the next richest province, having 800,000. Tuscany comes next, with 600,000. The Abruzzi and Basilicata are the poorest. The total means possessed by all these libraries amounts to 746,317 francs, of which sum 87,770 francs are derived from endowments belonging to the insritutions; 486,986 francs represent Government grants, 94,494 communal grants, and 8233 provincial grants.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boyiston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 9m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
Willem N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DECORATIONS, ETC.
4 5 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCES
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200.000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90.558
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53.250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23.750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	149 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170.700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,936 88
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,535 37
		$1,293,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua F. Fyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308'81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month, 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30§

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
FIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE MAINS, IRON, AND BRASS CASTINGS, LEAD AND GASKET.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, until TUESDAY, May 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First. For Iron Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—

6000 feet 4 in. Pipe,	30,000 feet 6 in. Pipe.
2000 feet 8 in. Pipe,	3,600 feet 10 in. Pipe.
400 feet 12 in. Pipe.	

Also, 70,000 pounds of Branches, Bends, etc. Patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second. 70,000 pounds of Iron Castings for shop, for making Stops, Plugs, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Third. 2500 pounds of Brass Castings for the shop, for Ferules, Plugs, Stops, etc. Patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth. 25 000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Department will subject the materials to such tests as may be deemed sufficient, and will be the judge of the quality and fitness.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond or five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

H. F. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department,
Philadelphia.
4 24 3t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and fish-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 1866

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., April 28, 1866, office No. 1103 Girard street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box No. 1838 Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, etc., at Philadelphia and within a circuit of ten miles from the Exchange, including Frankford Arsenal, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, employes, etc., within the circuit aforesaid, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of three thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
4 23 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electrotyped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 41 by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS'	do	do 8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

145 sets Cart Harness.	125 lbs Tallow,
38 sets Four-horse Harness,	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,	80 Oil Cans,
150 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
26 Carts,	8 Singe and Double Blocks,
3 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
3 Army Wagons (two horse).	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
1 Ambulance (four horse)	250 lbs Nuts,
5 Dead-horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
39 Portable Forges,	500 Fire Bolts,
60 Anvils,	850 Linch Pins,
27 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
300 Benches,	20 pairs set 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
150 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
54 Ladles,	200 Surcingles, Saddlebags, and Cruppers,
1000 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1600 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
55 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
95 Bread Pans,	4 sides Bridle Leather,
250 Manure Forks,	500 Curry Combs,
100 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	350 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs. Babbit Metal,
950 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
918 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
770 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
350 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
600 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
600 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	32 Hand Saws,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleavers,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Fenon Auger (complete),
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Trying Squares,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Setts,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hatchets,	14 Claw Hammers,
200 pairs Tongs,	50 Hatchets,
100 pairs Pinchers,	5 Screw Drivers,
75 Cold Chisels,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
60 Cinch Irons,	11 Drawing Knives,
250 Hammers (assorted),	2 Spirit Levels,
300 Rasps,	5 Adzes and Hand Axes,
200 Files,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Brooms,	100 Chisels (assorted),
30 Ice Hooks,	500 Halter Squares,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	200 gross Buckles,
100 Wheelbarrows,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
50 Iron Pots,	10 gross Rings,
4 Dutch Ovens,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	175 Locks (assorted),
50 Camp Kettles,	300 Carriage Knobs,
225 Picks,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
2 Plows,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
5 Road Scrapers,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
3000 Plastering Laths,	30 Chairs,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),	2 Office Tables,
27 Feed Troughs,	25 Office and Field Desks,
88 Double trees and Lead tars,	18,000 Grain Sacks.

One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, snafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,
ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—

85 frame buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12 000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Washington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4433 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.

The frame buildings contain
1,000 700 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735 390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
876,110 feet Rough Boards.
238 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to

2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen.

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appurtenances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and leader, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, April 16, 1866.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz:—

Thirty-two wards; entire length, 743 feet; tank-house, and tank of 12 000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and out-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's kitcheners—7 feet long and 4 high. Also, all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale—Cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings, which are within the line of sentinels, must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie, buried in the ground; to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of the sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

THE CHOLERA, ETC.—SANITARY PREPARATIONS—THE ANONYMOUS LETTER AFFAIR—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, ETC.—A BOGUS REBEL MOSEBY—SPRING AND THE CROPS—GRAND SOIREE.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1866.

Our citizens are considerably exercised in apprehension of the cholera. Its near approach to New York has caused alarm. This, however, may be considered advantageous, as it affords a timely warning, and puts people on their guard. The health authorities are actively engaged adopting such sanitary measures as are deemed prudent and indispensable. Private citizens likewise exercise due caution. Very many have made their arrangements to seek country resorts—the mountains, if possible—at the first appearance of the epidemic here.

This being the case, almost every available place in the surrounding country has been secured. Hence, it is even now difficult to obtain quarters convenient to the city. An unusual number of furnished houses are offered for rent at prices much lower than heretofore asked. It is gratifying to state that perfect cleanliness prevails now throughout our city, though rumors, without the slightest foundation in truth, have gotten out that some cases of cholera had already taken place. There is probably no healthier city in the world than Baltimore, and if proper care be taken all epidemics might easily be guarded against, provided the old adage—"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—were observed.

Thus far there has been no necessity for a very close quarantine.

The excitement which has prevailed in fashionable circles here for some weeks past, growing out of certain scandalous anonymous letters sent to various parties, still absorbs considerable attention in the way of gossip. The matter, so far as directly interested parties are concerned, still remains in mystery. There is no longer any probability of a duel, but the case may come before court for adjudication. If so, and rumor is worth of credence, much startling developments are in store for the curious. It seems to me, a mere "looker on in Vienna," something should be done to relieve the parties and their friends from doubts and mysteries at present unsolvable.

A great billiard tournament took place here last night at the newly opened and magnificent rooms of Nemo & Co., in Carroll Hall, corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. Mr. Palmer, of Philadelphia, played with Nemo an American four-ball carom game of three hundred points, in which the latter came out victor by 112 points. The highest runs were 102 and 117. Michael Phelan and Nemo next played an American four ball game of 500 points, caroms, in which the latter stood 500 to Phelan's 200. The old ex-champion, however, did not exert himself very much. He afterwards amused the company with the execution of various intricate shots.

It is amazing to realize the progress made in this game during the past eighteen years. It was scarcely thought of twenty years back when there were only three or four billiard tables in the city. Now we have not less than as many hundreds. Some of the rooms are magnificent, chief among which is the one above-named.

Quite a trick was played off here recently by a person so resembling the Rebel Colonel Moseby that few could tell them apart. He professed to be the identical guerilla, and was feted and lionized elaborately. A celebrated photographer got him to sit for his likeness, which, after being taken, was greatly admired by sympathizers. The deception, however, after proving successful for some days, was discovered, and the counterfeit guerilla speedily *vamosed*, laughing in his sleeve, not, however, without expressing admiration of that enthusiasm which is so blended to truth as to become an easy prey to humbuggery. This same individual I believe, played his *role* not long since in Philadelphia, where he was incontinently kicked out of the Continental.

Spring is now with us in all her vernal freshness and beauty. Within a few days past vegetation has come forth luxuriantly. We have promise of an abundant crop of fruit. The grain is also in excellent condition. The weather is unseasonably warm.

A grand soiree takes place on Monday night at the Front Street Theatre, for the benefit of sufferers in the South. It is expected $5000 will thus be obtained. Those who approved the course of their deluded friends who endeavored to destroy the Union have recently had luxurious opportunities of showing their loving kindness towards them.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF O. U. A. M.—A meeting of the State Council of O. U. A. M. was held in the room of Carbon County Council, Mauch Chunk, on Friday, the 20th inst. There was a large attendance of delegates from the city. After the transaction of the usual business they adjourned about 5 o'clock P. M. In the evening the delegates were entertained by an elegant supper at the Broadway Hotel, at which speeches were made by Messrs. Eckstein, Bertch, Test, and Krider, and songs sung by Mr. Weckerly.

The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the delegates and members of Carbon County Council took an excursion over the Switch Back Railroad, stopping long enough, through the kindness of Mr. Lune, to visit a coal mine and the Burning Mountain. After returning to the hotel, the delegates held a meeting, at which they appointed a committee of five to prepare resolutions of thanks to the members of Carbon County Council for their hospitality. The delegates returned to the city on Saturday evening, arriving about 9 o'clock, well pleased with their visit.

A MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—Last evening a man named Michael McKenna went out for a stroll with an old man who resides in a shanty back of Second street, below Chatham. They took several drinks together, and returned to the old man's residence about 9 o'clock, McKenna then again went out, and the old man retired to bed. McKenna returned, however, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, and, proceeding to his late companion's bed-room, pulled him out of bed, and commenced a murderous assault on him with an axe and a piece of wood. While dragging him out of the room the cry of murder was raised, and Officer Worthilee came to the rescue just in time to save the intended victim, and also to arrest his assailant. McKenna was taken before Alderman Cloud, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE OF PROBST.—Last evening a man, who gave the name of Lewis Kessler, was arrested in the neighborhood of Haddington, Twenty-fourth Ward, on suspicion of being an accomplice of the fiend Probst. Kessler was discovered prowling about the locality where arrested, and stated that he belonged in New Market street. He could not give a satisfactory account of himself and was taken to the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House. An examination, however, proved that he did not answer the description of Probst's mythical accomplice. It is believed the German is somewhat demented, and he was conveyed to prison until his friends call to take care of him.

STOLEN BURGLARIOUS IMPLEMENTS IDENTIFIED.—The sledge hammer and crowbar, found on the premises in Market street, above Twelfth, on Monday night, and which were left there by the fellow who tried to blow open the fire-proof, of which circumstance mention was made in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, have been identified as the property of Mr. Stephen McCalla, who is engaged in building a tunnel at the Junction Railroad, Twenty-fourth Ward. The articles were stolen from the place where the tunnel workmen are employed.

ON A STRIKE.—The stevedores along the Delaware front of the city went on a strike yesterday for higher pay. The strike was very suddenly arranged, and carried into effect without any previous warning. The stevedores have heretofore been paid at certain rates for a quarter of a day's work—two hours' labor constituting a quarter of a day. The stevedores have struck to make the two hours' work constitute a half day, or, in other words, they ask double the former rates.

EFFECTS OF BAD WHISKY.—Last evening a man who resides in Osborne court, while laboring under an attack of a very disreputable complaint, commonly called the "rams," but known in medical vernacular as "mania potu," made an attempt to cut his throat, but he was fortunately so *non compos mentis* that he failed doing himself any injury beyond a slight flesh cut.

THE HIGH SCHOOL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.—The Special Committee of the Board of School Control, appointed to examine witnesses, etc., in the matter of the charges against Professor Maguire, concluded their labors yesterday. It is believed they will make a full report at the next meeting of the Board of School Control.

REMOVAL OF A POSTMASTER.—It is reported in Camden, on the authority of a member of Congress, that R. H. Ice, Postmaster of Camden, has been removed, and H. H. Goldsmith, a soldier (who served all through the war), and a member of the late General Kearney's staff, appointed in his place.

RESIDENCE ENTERED.—Last night the residence No. 902 Walnut street was entered from an adjoining house, which was being repaired. After ransacking awhile, the thief managed to secure about ten dollars in greenbacks and a watch.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Susan Savery was arrested last evening at a store at Eighth and Market streets for attempting to pick the pocket of a woman. The latter felt something fumbling at her pocket, and turning around caught Susan in some suspicious movements. The pocket-book abstracted, and which contained nine dollars, was then found on the floor. Susan was arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held her in $1000 bail.

A HUSBAND ON HOUSE-CLEANING.—

"Now, Mrs. J——, I want my dinner;
And there's none cooked, as I'm a sinner!
You've got the floors all in a slop—
Plague on the handle of that mop!
A-chew! a-chew! those sashes out
Will give us colds, I have no doubt.
I see no comfort *here* is found,
So I'll go where it does abound,
And fly from woman's tyrant power,
To choose my Spring Suit at the Tower."

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make no no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths' and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make and fit, at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

FINE WORKS OF ART.—Persons interested in fine arts should carefully inspect the photographs of well-known localities in Rome, now on exhibition in Mr. Earle's window. No finer specimens of the photographic art have ever reached this city. The old ruins that we have so frequently heard described, and perhaps longed to see are before our eyes, so sharply cut and perfectly defined that one imagines he is in Rome. The whole four are perfect specimens of this style.

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR.—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come.
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COFFEE BROWNED ON HYDE'S PATENT COFFEE BROWNER is always much *more pure and fragrant*, and goes much further than when roasted in the usual way. *Are you sure* of your coffee *being free from filth* when purchased ready roasted? *Try one*, and you will never use ready roasted again. For sale at Hardware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

THE SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY, ETC.—The collection of Italian marble parlor, garden, and monumental statuary, alabaster vases, urns, and statuettes, imported by Messrs. Vitti Bros., will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, commencing at 7½ o'clock precisely.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment* sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING.—This inimitable article for the hair restores grey hair to its original color by gradual absorption in a most remarkable manner, while it promotes its health and vigor. It is for this reason rapidly taking the place of all deleterious dyes. It is sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, $5 00 dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

APRIL SHOWERS are no more grateful to the spring verdure than is Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing Store, under the Continental, to the purchaser of Spring Clothing. Clothing of all materials for spring wear, and of the best workmanship, is here in great quantities and at low prices. Call and see them.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs, beautiful and natural styles; every variety in the line of photographing executed superbly at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Rare chance; embrace it.

WINDOW SHADES, one dollar. More of them at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

WHEN YOU DIG UP YOUR GARDENS, Prune or Graft your Trees, you may obtain Garden Tools, Pruning Knives and Shears. Combination Grafting Tools, etc., at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DOOR BELLS, CRANKS, PULLEYS, CHECK Springs, Knob Slide, and Flush Bell Pulls, Mortise Cranks, Annealed Wire, Bell Staples, Malleable Iron Cranks, Spikes and Carriage and Door Knockers, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE MOROSE, GRUMBLING HUSBAND, who loses his temper over the discomforts of every returning wash-day may do something practical towards lessening them and economize in the cost of his linen besides, by sending a Fog-Wheel Clothes Wringer to his home. They are sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices.
[4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

MARRIED.

LAUDERDALE—STUKEY.—On the 17th instant, at the Church of St. Matthias, by the Rev. R. G. Clase, PERCY LAUDERDALE to BELLE, daughter of J. Monroe Stukey, formerly of Vicksburg, Miss., both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—At his residence, Chesnut Hill, on the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM H. BROWN, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Third day, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Friend's Burying Ground, Germantown. §§

CORNELL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES G., son of Charles V. and Juliana E. Cornell, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 788 Coates street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GORDON.—On the 22d instant, ANNIE MAY, only child of Joseph and Mary Gordon, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 457 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday morning, April 25, to meet at the house at 8 o'clock and leave at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Flourtown.

INGERSOLL.—Suddenly, on the evening of Sunday, April 22, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN INGERSOLL, relict of the late Edward Ingersoll, of this city.

Her male friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 S. Sixteenth street, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LAWSON.—On the 21st instant, ELIZABETH LAWSON, in the 88d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Fifty-fourth street, Hestonville, on Wednesday, the 25th instant; to meet at the house at 3 o'clock. Interment at Buckley Baptist Church, Hestonville.

AYDELOTT.—On the 20th, JOHN AYDELOTT, aged 49 years.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Those who are endowed with genius, as the poet, the painter, and the sculptor have their memories perpetuated in their works. The rich, however their wealth may have been obtained, have their memories recorded upon costly monuments of stone; but the humble and unpretending man of God, whose Christian life has given ability to human nature, is soon forgotten, and remembered only by those who appreciate genuine, intrinsic worth. Such was the life of John Aydelott, who died in the city of Camden on the 20th instant. Mr. Aydelott had long been in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. His vigilance and prudent management as pilot of the "States Rights" secured the confidence and esteem of the Company.

The loss of so valuable a man will be greatly regretted by all who were associated with him.

Mr. Aydelott leaves a wife and four children. He was a devoted husband and affectionate father, who strove to inculcate those principles of Christian virtue which so eminently distinguished his own life.

While we mourn the loss of that estimable man, may we bear upon our hearts sympathy for those who have been made sad in their deep affliction.

The flowers of spring that will bloom and blossom upon his humble grave, will soon wither and die by the chilling frosts of winter, but his spirit will survive in the perennial freshness of immortal beauty, with its Father and its God. W. C. C.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6mSp No. 11 North SIXTH Street

LARGE NEW COUNTRY

PRODUCE AND BUTTER STORE.

All kinds of the very best PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS, at the very lowest country prices.
Fresh Pound Butter, Roll Butter, etc., received daily; Poultry, Eggs, Choice Meats, Groceries, Fruits, etc.
AT No. 812 RACE Street,
4 20 6t Near Eighth.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of
DR. PLANITZ,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street.
For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteria or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, Green Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.
Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw1m

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.
[3 26 mwsim4p
The public are invited to call and examine.

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE,
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. [4 23 mwf2m

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS.

The subscribers have just received from the
NEW YORK AUCTIONS
A LARGE LOT OF
Cheap Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
Which they will sell at prices but little above cotton of the corresponding widths.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Linens and House-furnishing Dry Goods,
4 20 fmw 2m rp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mwf3m

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11.15 A. M., 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad or Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8 and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.46, 8.46, 10.14, and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.16, 7.26 and 10.26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.35 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4.49 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5.00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4.15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays the cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office No. 631 Chesnut street will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10.00 "
Fast Line	at 12.00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2.30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4.00 "
Mail Train, No. 2	at 5.00 "
Erie Mail	at 9.00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11.10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at 1.10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8.20 "
Parkesburg	at 9.00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12.30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1.10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4.40 "
Day Express	at 6.30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9.10 "

* Daily except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9.15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1.55 P. M., arrive at New York 3.40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars are on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philada.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 5 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A bill memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to call the party. When a lock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
11 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8.20 down train, and 9½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9.10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7.10 minutes, 8, 9.40, 11.40 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9.10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7.40 minutes A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7.50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4.8, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35 minutes, 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8.20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, ¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc. etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9.55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7.25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.30 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12.45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1.45 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7.05 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7.35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9.00 P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12.20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7.05 A. M. and 12.5 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.05 A. M., passing Reading at 4.40 and 10.32 A. M. and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1.45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45 and 11.45 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7.45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4.00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadel